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RAB'S RETURN.

Though I am auld an' near the en'
An' dauner here my lane,
I wuss that thae auld een o' mine,
Could see wee Rab again.
He's a' the bairn amang the three.
That's left on airth to me;
I wuss he wad come hame ance mair.
Frae far across the sea.

Today, in wand'rin' roun' the hoose,
I foun' a wee bit shoon,
Which was puir Tam's, when as a bairn,
He, greetin', toddled roun',
His little duds are dear to me,
Sin I am a' my lane.
For Tam, dear lad, has passed awa',
Amang the mools has gane.

An' as I turn there meets my een,
Puir Jamie's bat an' ba';
I lo'e them weel, an' canna bear,
To pit thae toys awa'.
Ah me, it pains me auld gray heid
An' gars my heart to greet,
That Tam an' Jamie baith are deid,
An' Rab nae mair I'll meet.

Then some strange body steeked the door,
A lad wi' beard fu' braw;
An' as I looked, it seemed to me,
My ain wee Rab I saw;
An' then my heart gaed wi a boun',
To him across the sea,
An', claspit in his arms, I knew
He had come hame to me.

I sit afore a weel built fire,
Wi' wee Rab standin' near;
He haulds my puir, auld, wrinkled hand
An' ca's me mither, dear;
An' sae though I am growin' auld,
I'm sitting here thae nicht,
An, when I look at Rab the warl'
Becames a wee bit bricht.

Wee Rab is a' that's left to me,
Which pains my heart fu' sair;
But sune I'll meet wi' al' my frien's,
Sae I shall greet nae mair.
My days are drawin' to the en',
Sune I'll be ca'ed aboon,
An' wee Rab gently close my een,
When I shall cuddle doon.

DESERT CHIEF.

This is a fine looking specimen of the man of the desert. No weakling is he, but inured to hard wear and tear and the abyssmal solitude of the sandy waste.

Free as an eagle is he and no laggard in combat. Look at the face well. It is a psychological study. You can see history there which stretches back from the present Khedive Abbas to the long gone reign of the Abbassids. This dusky gentleman is not the kind of person to be cabined in a modern flat.

WARM THE BRICKS FIRST

How Building Goes on Merrily in Zero Weather.

The large amount of building which is going on here this winter astonishes visitors who cannot understand how bricks can be laid satisfactorily with the thermometer far below zero, says a Winnipeg (Can.) special to the New York Sun. February building is going on faster than at any other time. In fact, it is contended that mortar frozen before it is dry is better than that which is not frozen.

The bricks are laid upon a sheet of iron, which is heated by a fire built underneath. The heat from the fire percolates through the bricks slowly, and as they are heated they are removed for use.

The mortar is heated in the same way by ground fires, but has to be handled more expeditiously than the brick, for it might be of an unequal temperature.

"I supposed," one of the builder's workmen was told, "that you did not do any work out of doors when it was cold."

"Yes," replied the man, "We worked right along when it was 20 degrees below zero."

"But it was 30 below, one day last week, was it not?"

"I remember," said the carpenter—"worked that day, too."

"Weren't you cold?"

"Oh, no; we don't mind it. You see, the walls shelter us from what wind there is, and when it is very cold there is generally no wind. Besides, he added, "a man feels like work then."

Several of the masons said that they had no trouble in laying brick in this way in cold weather, and that the work was better than that done on warm days.

ALGERIAN PICKANINNIES AT PLAY

Children are much the same the world over, so far as the instinct and capacity for play are concerned. In fact, the playful boy has no nationality, so to speak. He is common to all countries of the earth. Little Arabic negroes are not scarce at Biskro, not far from the city of Algiers, and they are extremely picturesque in their play, as this picture will show. If the animal were a resentful mule the photograph might have been crowded with spirited action. The donkey, however, is the patient and frequently the much abused beast of the Orient, where the donkey boy, who more often is a man, is is as conspicuous a figure as the animal.

St. Anselm's Argument For the Existence of God

Doubt is the eternal foe in the religious world. The majority of mankind accept the dogmas and beliefs of their parents, with unreasoning faith, whether the parents be Moslems, Buddhists, Confucians, Christians, or followers of any other religious cult. While yet children, long before they are capable of reasoning and judging for themselves, they are taught certain things which they are told are to be fully believed—to be accepted without question. And the majority of the people of the entire world never get beyond this stage, which is simply inherited belief.

The educated minority, however, go further. With broader views, a more intelligent conception of the matter, they examine into the basis of this inherited teaching, whether it be of the Christian religion or of any of the other faiths held by civilized people. They are not willing to accept what parents, teachers or pastors may assure them is truth revealed from God; nor are they any more willing to accept it as truth because it has been believed for hundreds or for thousands of years. They detect that, in the beginning, it rested on the dictum of some religious teacher, who said it came from God; and they are no more willing to accept, without examination, what somebody said generations ago, than what somebody now living says is religious truth. They must investigate, and satisfy themselves of its truth or falsity as far as possible.

This spirit of questioning, of doubt, has always existed. History is filled with discussions on the fundamentals which are the common basis for all religions, no matter how diverse. All these discussions begin with the question, "Is there a God?" And, if satisfied that God exists, next comes the query, "Has he ever communicated directly with man, through other men, or in any other way?"

These questions are perpetual. They have been examined with the deepest thought by the wisest of mankind. Men of the most fervent religious beliefs have studied them, in order to answer the ever-recurring doubts and inquiries of others. One of the churchmen who discussed these matters at length was St. Anselm, who has been characterized as "the second Augustine." Anselm was born in northern Italy about 1033. At the age of 27 he entered a Benedictine abbey at Bec, in Normandy, eventually becoming its abbot. In 1092 he was invited to England, and the next year was made archbishop of Canterbury, which office he held until his death in 1109.

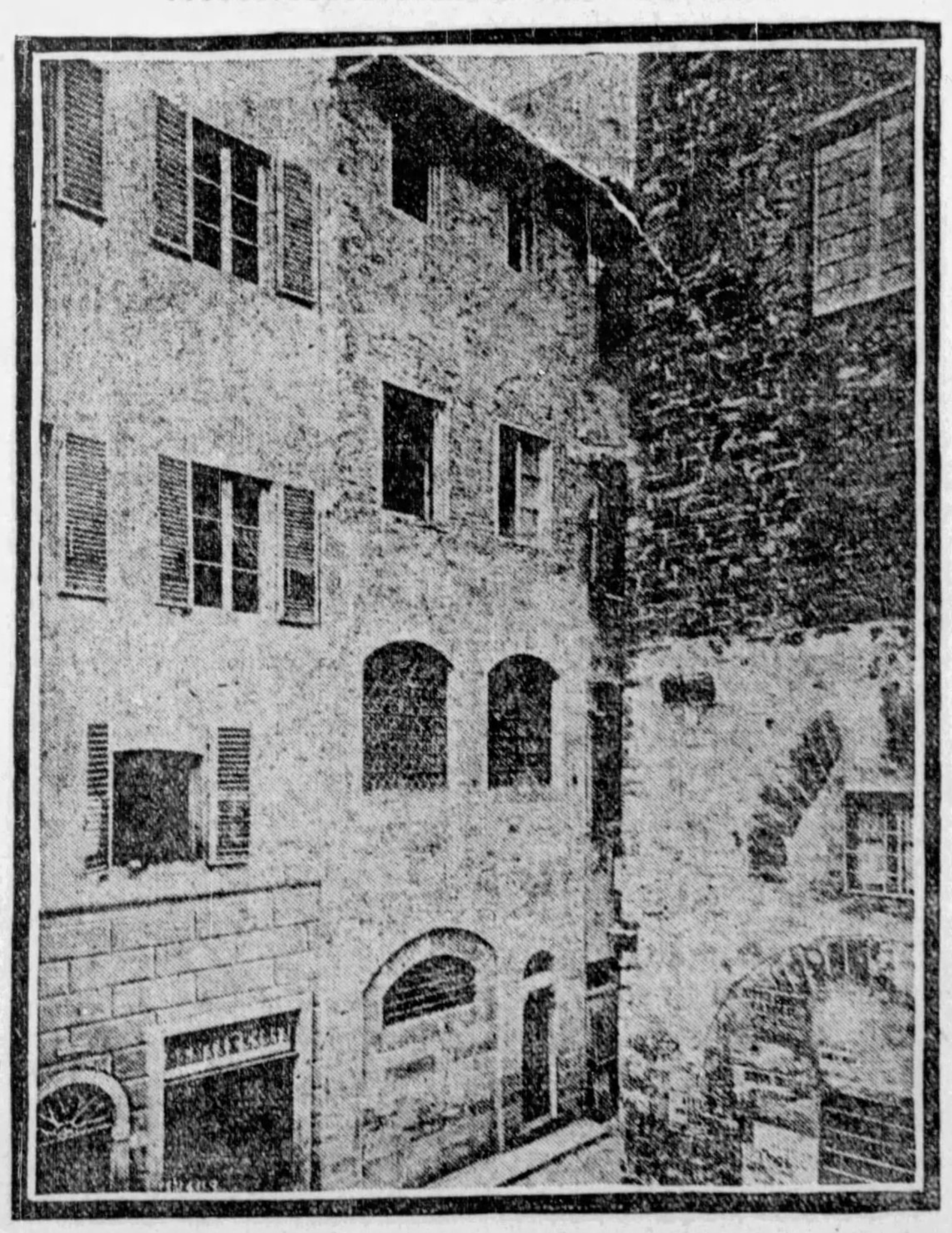
Anselm wrote a number of philosophical and theological works in Latin, which have always been held in high repute. The Open Court Publishing Co., of Chicago, has brought out an English translation of his three most important writings, embracing the Proslogium, the Monologium, and the Cur Deus Homo. By way of historical complement, the volume also contains In Behalf of the Fool, by Gaunilon, a French monk, which is the nature of an answer to Anselm's Monologium. The whole is given in a paper-bound 50 cent volume of 288 pages, valuable to all who desire to have one of the most celebrated of Christian arguments as to the existence of God.

Anselm lived in the Dark Ages, when the people of Europe were sunk in ignorance. He was a devout Catholic, of course. His chief concern was to find a simple and conclusive argument in support of the existence of God, and of all the doctrines of the Holy Catholic church concerning God. His extreme ardor in searching for arguments shows that he realized that his position needed proof; that it lacked self-evidence, the only criterion of truth. His famed "ontological argument," to prove the existence of God, sets out by saying that we have, in ourselves, the idea of an absolutely perfect being. Now, perfection implies existence. Therefore, God exists. The Cur Deus Homo is an inquiry why God became man?—that is, the reason for the incarnation.

Many of the later philosophical writers—Descartes, Spinoza, Locke, Leibritz, Kant and Hegel, among others—have criticised Anselm's ontological argument. Gaunilon's in Behalf of the Fool, which is given in the same volume, antagonizes it, arguing that we may conceive or imagine a being, and yet that being may not exist. The thousands to whom the works of this tenth-century monk have hitherto been inaccessible will be glad that publishers have given them a well-printed and cheap edition. Open Court Publishing Co., 324 Dearborn street, Chicago.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

HOUSE OF DANTE—IN FLORENCE



Dante's house in Florence, is in many respects the most interesting literary relic in all Italy. It still stands surrounded by old houses of its period, so that there is nothing in the least incongruous in its present setting. The house is built of rough stone, which, at this day, by no means looks its great age. The Dante house is regarded with the greatest veneration by the Florentines and is visited each year by many thousands of the admirers of the immortal poet.

A SONG OF SEASONS.

She "summers in the North," she says;
O she's divinely fair;
Her mouth is like a baby rose,
She has a fine patrician nose
And eke a stately air.

She "winters" in the South, she says,
Beside the placid water;
Her figure is a splendid one,
Her father's rich and has no son,
She is his only daughter.

She "summers" here and "winters" there—
I wonder if she'd spring
To my glad arms if I confessed—
O would she fall upon my breast,
Or leave me seasoning?
—Chicago Record-Herald.

POPULAR ERRORS ABOUT WATERLOO

Three of the commonest delusions about Waterloo are:

1. That Napoleon had the finest army he ever commanded. Nothing is more false. The men mistrusted their officers, the officers mistrusted the future. Every department was hopelessly short of capable leaders; and as for the marshals whom he had relied on for his former triumphs, he now lacked Massena, Lannes, Davoust, Marmont, Murat, Berthier, to take but six. As for the Old Guard of Austerlitz, Jena and Wagram, it had died in Russia, and especially at Vilna, while those of his men who were not "Marie Louises" had either been cowed in Prussian fortresses or Russian prisons or broken at Vittoria or after Leipsic. His cavalry were undisciplined and badly led, their horses untrained and half starved.

2. That Wellington, as he declared, had an "infamous army," the worst he ever commanded. It is true that the Americans can lay unction to their souls from the fact that the best regiments we had at Waterloo were those they had just so severely repulsed at New Orleans. Henceforth their pride in Waterloo is that "des vainqueurs des vainqueurs du monde." Yet men of the Rifle Brigade, of the King's Own and of the Forty-fourth Regiment were not troops that even Wellington could justly decry. It is true that of his 68,000 troops only 24,000 were English, but the German Legion, the Hanoverians and the Brunswickers were as good.

3. That (as Sir William Fraser considered) Wellington, unassured of Blucher's aid, would have declined the battle. Whether Wellington could have declined battle without losing Brussels or the campaign is a problem for experts, but he had certainly no right to count on Blucher for the 18th. Wellington had half promised to help Blucher at Ligny, but found himself unable to do so, though pinned by an inferior general and a smaller army than his own. After Ligny Wellington might hope for a juncture with Blucher, but he could not reasonably expect sufficient of the Prussian army to extricate him. Blucher himself was likely enough to turn up—in fact, Napoleon told Gourgaud that this cerveau brule would have rushed to Wellington, if only with two battalions.—Henry Foljambe Hull in Spectator.

MARVELOUS MANCHURIA

Theatre of War Between Russia and Japan.

HAS 390,000 SQUARE MILES

Little Known of This Section Now So Vital to the Politics of the World.

Manchuria, the mystical, the unromantic, the land of frost in winter, the land of promise in the summer, the inland kingdom covering a large portion of the map of northern Asia, the battle ground of two titans—how little is known of it, and yet how vital a section it is to the politics of the world!

Until within five years ago the average reader of newspapers had only heard of it casually, and many could not have told where it was on the map of the world, says L. O. Thayer in the Brooklyn Eagle. In the last three years the word has become known everywhere as being something that the great cabinets of the world were studying and considering seriously. First brought into prominence by the stories of the great Trans-Siberian railway, interest was increased by the Boxer revolt ending with the relief of Pekin by troops of the allied powers. Since then the word has been in great metropolitan papers on an average of more than once a day. What little information has leaked out from the land of mystery and ancient importance is eagerly absorbed, and yet very little has been revealed to the world. Only the Russians could do much in the way of enlightenment, and they are silent.

In a way the history of Manchuria really began when the on-going bands of railroad steel tore up the turf of ages in their steady and silent march to the sea; before that chaos and history were synonymous. True, it was the home of an ancient civilization and the word Manchu means pure, an ideal sufficient for any country or people. Its known historical existence only covers two centuries. It is wedged in between China proper and Mongolia on the west and northwest and Corea and Russian territory on the Amur on the east and north. It is 800 miles long and 500 miles wide, with an area of about 390,000 square miles. It is divided into three provinces—Tsitsihar, or northern; Kirin, or central, and Liaotung, or southern Manchuria.

Take New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio and Michigan in a lump and you have the size of Manchuria, quite a sizable country. Some of the mountain tops in the northern section lift their bald heads 12,000 feet above sea level. It has three rivers of large size, one larger than the Ohio. The population before the Russians picked the land for their own was about 13,000,000, and Mukden, the ancient capital, had about 200,000. It will be seen that Manchuria was cast on a large scale, and ought to have attracted attention by this fact alone.

The encyclopedia will give a lot of dry details, and it is not necessary to narrate them here; we shall be interested only in the importance of the country as discovered by Russia, and its importance as the scene of perhaps one of the greatest wars the modern world shall have known. It appears that the great land battles will be fought on its broad prairies, and because of this we want to know all we can of the land. In the space of this article much must be left out, and only bare skimming of the cream of information put into the dish for our delectation.

The northern section is so mountainous as to be thinly inhabited; the central part posseses fine wheat land and grazing fields; the southern section is extremely fertile spots, and is almost too well watered at certain times of the year. Much of this land is swampy. The land is adapted for the raising of all kinds of grain, indigo, opium, cotton, tobacco, hay and such products. Nearly all the known minerals are to be found, but the mines have not been exploited. Of wild animals there are all those known to the latitude, and some that are strange to scientists.

The northern limits are about the same latitude as Quebec; its southern, Virginia, and the climate, therefore, varies much. It is extremely cold in the winter and extremely hot in the summer. Ice locks all the streams for four months of the year, even in the southern limits. It is said that the country could support 50,000,000 inhabitants. It has one of the finest ports in the East at Port Arthur, and when all the rich latent resources of this empire are developed it would be a country fully as wealthy as Austro-Hungary or even European Russia itself. It is no wonder that the czar and his officials cast envious glances Manchuriaward.

And all over this wide region Russia has spread her tentacles in the last ten years, so that no one could take it away from her. It has been a peaceful conquest, and nothing like our own occupation of the Philippines, for which we paid $20,000,000 and then had to conquer by force of arms. All that it has cost Russia has been the expenditure for the railway, the new towns and fortifications, and already some of that expense has come back in revenues. It is as much Russia's today as Siberia itself, and only the Japs have menaced her title. And no country will be able to take it away without one of the most terrible conflicts the world has ever seen.

The great stretch of territory called Siberia has really not fulfilled the prophesies of those responsible for affixing it to the empire. It is cold and drear and unproductive for the most part. The great railway through it promised to be a white elephant, and it was vital that the tracks should be pushed on to the Pacific. Manchuria lay in the way, and Providence could not have provided a better country for the purpose of development into a commercial stronghold. To see is to act with the Russ. The great bank that financed the road seemed to have vaults of unexplored depth. As a result, cities with beautiful homes, wonderful public buildings and commercial houses sprang into being; temples of worship went up alongside, of such magnificence and grandeur as to astonish even the Slavs, and all this in the course of a few short years, where there had been nothing except nomadic Chinamen. And the Russian soldier, who is a peasant farmer or artisan, paved the way by sheer force of inherent power.

Columns might be written on this subject, but this article will give a sufficient summary of the country, its past, present and future, to satisfy the ordinary reader.

All of this rapid progress was not relished by Japan, for it did not agree with the Mikado's conception of his Oriental destiny theory. Each country has the same theory, and when theories meet there must be a clash—and this is now on. The complete possession of Manchuria by Russia would be a constant menace to the ambitious plans of Japan, and would mean the control of the Asiatic Pacific. Then, too, the possession of Manchuria probably would mean the complete domination of great China, with her 400,000,000 souls.

How Flanders Played the Game

A STORY OF COUNTY POLITICS

By F. L. DUSTMAN.

CHAPTER II—(Continued.)

Julia Flanders was ready to believe everything of a complimentary nature she heard concerning her husband and she could see no reason why he should not be wanted for almost any position of trust and honor. She knew he would be a credit to any office, and without much idea of the bitter political contests in the county took it for granted that John could be elected to any place to which he might aspire.

That evening John and Julia seriously discussed the matter of his proposed candidacy. John was still skeptical and at first was not inclined to look upon it soberly. His wife was more impulsive, and regarded it with favor. They discussed Jenkins, the Jenkins family and their style of living. Jenkins was county treasurer. They talked of the Davis family, how they dressed and where they went and the money they had to spend. All the county officials and their families were reviewed. Most of them seemed to lead easy lives and have plenty of both time any money. When Flanders retired that night office-holding really had some attractions for him.

The next few days a number of party men called on Flanders or accidentally met him and made some reference to his candidacy. It really seemed as if his party were taking it for granted that he would be a candidate. A week later Johnson and Ballard again met him and wanted to know how he felt about it. The time was approaching to call the committee together to arrange for the primaries and convention and they wanted him to make up his mind so that if he consented to be a candidate his name could be announced as soon as the convention date was fixed.

OSCAR BALLARD.

"I'll tell you what I will do, boys," said Flanders. "I will have a talk with Mr. Earl tomorrow and get his views. He is a good friend of mine, and I owe much to him. I could not think of making any change without first consulting him. After I have seen him I will let you gentlemen know the result of the conference and may then have a better idea of what I will do."

Ballard and Johnson now felt sure of landing their man and were confident that if he once made up his mind to be a candidate he would go into the contest with all his energy and would leave nothing undone to secure his election.

And they had a correct idea of the man. Flanders was determined. He did not like to be balked in any undertaking. His long business training had made him somewhat conservative, but he had that bulldog tenacity which made it next to impossible to swerve him from his purpose.

Personally, he was a prince of good fellows. He had a splendid physique, tall, well developed and muscular. He had a way about him which people liked. He knew how to meet men and make them feel comfortable. He possessed a well-stored mind and was a pleasing conversationalist. There was something magnetic about him, too, which drew men to him. To a stranger he appeared like a man with considerable reserve force. He impressed even those who best knew him as being able to do greater things than he had yet done. He had the force and energy and brain power to accomplish meritorious tasks, but if this energy and force and brain power should be misdirected he would be capable of doing things not so much to his credit.

His connection with Earl, Rogers & Co., had developed him along right lines. The firm was an old established one and was doing an immense business. The members of the firm were as strong in character as in financial influence. Flanders had been connected with the business for so long that in a measure he lived and acted like the firm. His surroundings were sort of a balance and his energy was satisfied in pushing the interests of his superiors.

His marriage, too, held him in check. He loved his wife, daughter and home. The influences of married life mellowed him and made him a better man. Had he been less fortunately situated in a business and domestic way he might not have become such an active, public spirited citizen. Had his surroundings been the reverse of what they were he might have developed into anything but a good citizen. He had in him the elements which make men a power for good or evil.

The following afternoon Flanders stepped into Mr. Earl's private room and asked for a few minutes conference. Mr. Earl was a big-hearted old gentleman and relied on him to a great extent in the conduct of the business. He knew Flanders perhaps better than John knew himself and while he recognized his strong points, he was not entirely oblivious of his weakness.

Flanders detailed at some length the object of his call and frankly admitted that while he did not want to leave the factory he felt that he owed it to himself and family to do the best he could, and that it did look as if were he successful in being elected he could make more money than by remaining with the factory. He ended his statement by asking Mr. Earl's advice.

"John," said the old man, "I will talk to you as I would to my son, for you indeed seem like a son to me. I may be selfish but I don't like to have you leave the factory. You have been with us for a great many years and are a valuable man. We have promoted you from time to time and have increased your salary. You are living happily, have a good home all paid for, a bank account which will keep growing, and, as I have told you before, you can retain your place here as long as you want to do so.

"If I believed that in the long run it would be better for you and your family if you entered politics I might feel differently. I don't like politics. Many a good fellow has been ruined by it. Understand, I do not mean that you would form bad habits, but holding office is an expensive luxury. You would find many leaks, so many that I doubt even with an increased salary you would save as much money as you are now doing, while I am confident your life would not be as satisfactory. Even if you are successful you will find politics disappointing.

"However, you must finally decide the matter for yourself and you are old enough to do so. Perhaps I am selfish and want to keep you. Perhaps my dislike for politics has led me to talk as I have. If you decide to try it I certainly hope you will be successful, but it would greatly please me to have you remain here."

Flanders thanked Mr. Earl and left without seeking to prolong the interview. After being urged on all sides to become a candidate Mr. Earl's frank advice was in the nature of a wet blanket. It aroused a spirit of resentment and antagonism and had directly the opposite effect from what Mr. Earl intended. It was the first time Flanders had ever been provoked at his employer and it is probable this feeling would have soon worn away had it not been that on his way home he stopped in Ballard's office and there met a half dozen of his party friends.

To them he detailed what Mr. Earl had said to him and he could not help betraying the fact that he felt disappointed.

"Old man Earl is a cute one," said one of the men. "He is trying to work you. Of course he does not want you to leave the factory. While they pay you a good salary they make no little profit off you. He no doubt considers you among the valuable assets of the firm. He has a mighty good reason to discourage you for he knows it will be no easy matter to find a man to fill your place."

The others gave their views along the same line and Judge Johnson summed up the matter by saying: "The situation is this: Here are a number of your friends, not merely political friends but who like you and believe in you. They would not urge you to do a thing they thought would hurt you in any way. What the boys have said about Mr. Earl is no doubt true. He is looking after his own interests and we think you should look after yours. Why not strike out and do something for yourself, especially when your friends stand ready to assist you? I think you owe it to yourself, your family, your friends and your party to stand for the nomination."

Had Flanders not seen Mr. Earl that day, or having seen him, had he not gone to Ballard's office, he might have stood out against these politicians. As it was the pressure from without, coupled with the resentment towards Mr. Earl, was too much and he yielded, giving his word that he would stand for the nomination and do all he could, if nominated, for himself and the party at the polls. Johnson decided on the date for calling the committee and it was arranged that as soon as the time for the primaries was fixed formal announcement of Flanders' candidacy would be made.

CHAPTER III.

Julia was not greatly surprised when Flanders informed her that evening of his decision to become a candidate, neither was she displeased. She had an abiding faith that John would succeed in whatever he would undertake. That he might fail to secure the nomination or election did not disturb her. Her husband had been successful ever since their marriage and she knew that he had contributed his full share to the financial growth of the business of Earl, Rogers & Co. She further knew that as a citizen his record was without serious flaw and she saw no reason why those who knew him should not assist him in the new avenue upon which he was about to enter.

"I am thinking more of you and Helen than of my own success," said Flanders. "I want you to enjoy life and to have the money and position which will make such enjoyment certain. I have consulted your interests in this matter and am convinced from what I know of the office that if I get it you and Helen can have advantages which otherwise you could not have for years and perhaps never."

"You are a dear, good husband and father," said Julia, putting her arms about his neck and giving him a hug. "You are always thinking of us and never of yourself. You are keeping us nicely and I appreciate it. I am glad for your own sake you have made up your mind to go into politics. You have had many years of hard work in connection with the factory and deserve something easier and more profitable. If you secure the office the work will be light, you will be making more money and will have more time for yourself and family."

"I am glad of it, too!" chimed in Helen, for you know I will be a full-fledged young woman soon and a young woman is an expensive piece of furniture. Why, Minnie Christian is only 17, and she says her papa gives her $800 a year for clothes and pin money! When you get to be auditor will you give me that much?"

Helen's papa and mamma laughed at the embryo young woman and Flanders remarked that from what she had just said he thought he would need two or three offices by the time she was 20.

The proposed venture into politics was the sole theme of discussion in the Flanders household for the next few days. The usual air castles were erected and many were the times they were remodeled. John informed Julia that politics is an expensive game, but that it was the niggardly man who always failed and that while he did not propose to spend money foolishly nor in a dishonorable way, yet the legitimate expenses of the campaign would amount to quite a sum. Julia reiterated her faith in him and declared that she knew he would do nothing but what was right and for the best.

A few days after Flanders had made his decision the county committee met and the convention was called for the first week in June, the caucuses to be held two days earlier. The week following the publication of the call a card appeared in the county newspapers signed "Many Friends," and the substance of it was that the name of John Flanders would be presented to the county convention as a suitable candidate for the office of county auditor. This card was published in all the party papers in the county and in one or two instances the editor had referred to the card and congratulated the party on having such a man as Mr. Flanders willing to become a candidate.

The next few days following the publication Flanders was overwhelmned with assurances of support from all quarters. Whenever he appeared on the street he was surrounded by his friends who declared that his candidacy was just the thing and that he could count on them to do all in their power for him.

His acquaintance extended rapidly for it seemed that everybody that he did not know wanted to meet him and all had words of encouragement. This good cheer came not alone from members of his party but on several occasions he was called aside by those who trained with the opposition and assured that he would have their support at the polls if he won the nomination. If he had any doubt as to the step he had taken such doubts were removed by the encouragement shown him on all sides.

For the first two weeks following the announcement of his candidacy it looked as if Flanders would be nominated without a contest. Other names were announced for other places on the county ticket but it seemed that if any person thought of being a candidate for auditor he had changed his mind after the Flanders announcement.

RICHARD ALLISON.

But there were other Richmonds. Politics permeated every section of the county that year and the great favor with which John Flanders was received when he entered the arena did not deter others from measuring political strength with him. Four weeks prior to the date fixed for the convention two other names were announced as candidates for the nomination for auditor. The one was Julius Gibbons, a young farmer living in Washington township, and the other was Carl Becker, an expert machinist, and a prominent member of organized labor. Becker lived in the city and only a few blocks from the Flanders home.

After all there was to be a contest for the nomination and a lively one at that. "It is well you are a good fighter," remarked Ballard to Flanders, "for you have foemen worthy of your steel. Gibbons and Becker are strong men but you will be nominated. You have most of the old time workers with you, and in the end are sure to out-general the other fellows; but it's going to be an interesting scrap."

That the new candidates possessed elements of great strength there was no doubt. Gibbons had been a resident of the county all his life. He was well educated, had married into a large and influential family and was a man of the highest character. He was a leader among the farmers of the county. The Grange was a strong organization in that section of the state and Gibbons was a prominent member. He was consulted by the farmers on all questions of a public nature, was a man of affairs, never played double, and his friends always knew where to find him.

Furthermore, Gibbons knew quite a little about politics. He had taken an active interest in public affairs, had frequently served on the county committee, and in politics as in other things looked carefully after the interests of the farming community. There was nothing of the demagogue about him, his word was as good as his bond, and because of his prominence in county affairs he had a wide acquaintance and was well liked by all who knew him. He had never asked for office and now became a candidate because the farmers felt that they deserved this recognition from the party.

Nor was Carl Becker without a strong following. He was a keen, shrewd and well-informed man. He had held his position with his firm for many years. He was a born mixer. He enjoyed meeting men and his manner was attractive. In labor circles he was a recognized leader. The city was a great center for organized labor. There were many large manufacturing concerns and all classes of employes had their unions. This made this element a power in politics and as the county was close both parties catered to it. The candidate who could control the labor organizations was certain to be successful and the man who did not stand well with that body of voters, might as well hang his harp on the willow. That Becker would have this support was evident and party leaders would see the advisability of ranging organized labor on their side.

From many points of view either Gibbons or Becker might be considered more available than Flanders. Gibbons on the ticket would bring to its support the farmers. With Becker at the head the labor element would be easily handled. Flanders was not a representative of any large class of voters but, as Ballard said, he had many of the wire pullers with him, and his standing in the county was as good as either.

Ballard's office was headquarters for the adherents of Flanders. The evening of the day on which Gibbons and Becker announced their candidacies Flanders and several of his friends gathered there to discuss the new phase of the situation. There were Ballard, Johnson, Allison, Davis, William Hummel, one of the smoothest politicians in the county, and Albert Hughes, mayor of the town.

"Well, Flanders," said Hummel, "a man of your make-up should rather enjoy the prospects of a political scrap. That square, firm jaw of yours denotes determination and good fighting qualities and you will have a chance to give an exhibition of your characteristics."

"I will not run away from a contest of any kind," responded Flanders, "but I would rather save my strength for the real fight which will come after the nomination."

"Gibbons and Becker are men who will develop no little strength," suggested Judge Johnson. "Gibbons has been with me on the committee and he is a man of resources and is remarkably successful as an organizer and is a power among the farmers. I consider him a stronger man than Becker."

"I am not so certain about that," said Mayor Hughes. "In my candidacy Becker made his work felt. I declare I owe him some assistance for the way in which he lined up the labor element for me. That class has a wonderful amount of confidence in him, but he has not the stuff in him for a leader as Flanders has, and we must be on the lookout for leaders."

"Well," said Allison, I do not know so much about Becker. His experience in politics is more limited than Gibbons, but I don't think Gibbons is such a wonder. He is a good worker I will admit, but as a candidate he would hold himself above mixing with the boys on Bottle Row. I know Flanders can do this."

"I do not know as I feel greatly complimented by your remarks," said Flanders. "I never visit saloons and am not anxious for an acquaintance with that element. I will be a poor mixer when it comes to that part of the performance. About that time I will want to act by proxy."

"You will have to do it, old boy," rejoined Allison. "The vote of a saloon bummer counts as much as does a vote from Velvet avenue and you will need them all before you get through with this campaign. You will be all right after you are once initiated and when the time comes I will act as grand conductor."

Allison always worked the floating vote for his party, knew all the dives, knew the price of every saloonkeeper and bought up the hangers on as if they were so many head of stock. This was a necessary performance in every compaign and Allison went about it in a regular business way.

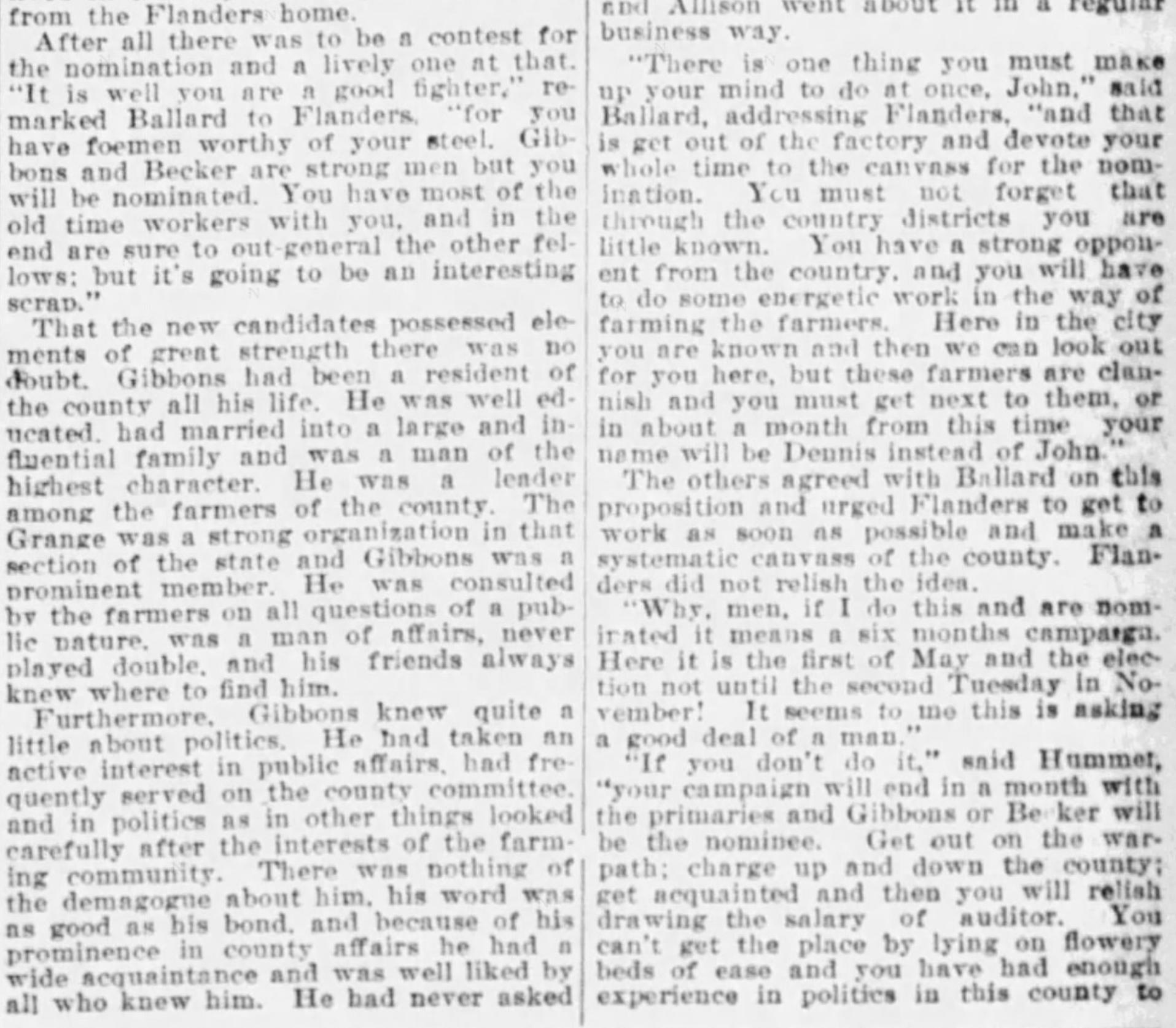
"There is one thing you must make up your mind to do at once, John," said Ballard, addressing Flanders, "and that is get out of the factory and devote your whole time to the canvass for the nomination. You must not forget that through the country districts you are little known. You have a strong opponent from the country, and you will have to do some energetic work in the way of farming the farmers. Here in the city you are known and then we can look out for you here, but these farmers are clannish and you must get next to them, or in about a month from this time your name will be Dennis instead of John."

The others agreed with Ballard on this proposition and urged Flanders to get to work as soon as possible and make a systematic canvass of the county. Flanders did not relish the idea.

"Why, men, if I do this and are nominated it means a six months campaign. Here it is the first of May and the election not until the second Tuesday in November! It seems to me this is asking a good deal of a man."

"If you don't do it," said Hummel, "your campaign will end in a month with the primaries and Gibbons or Becker will be the nominee. Get out on the warpath; charge up and down the county; get acquainted and then you will relish drawing the salary of auditor. You can't get the place by lying on flowery beds of ease and you have had enough experience in politics in this county to

LEAF FROM THE MAYFLOWER'S LOG



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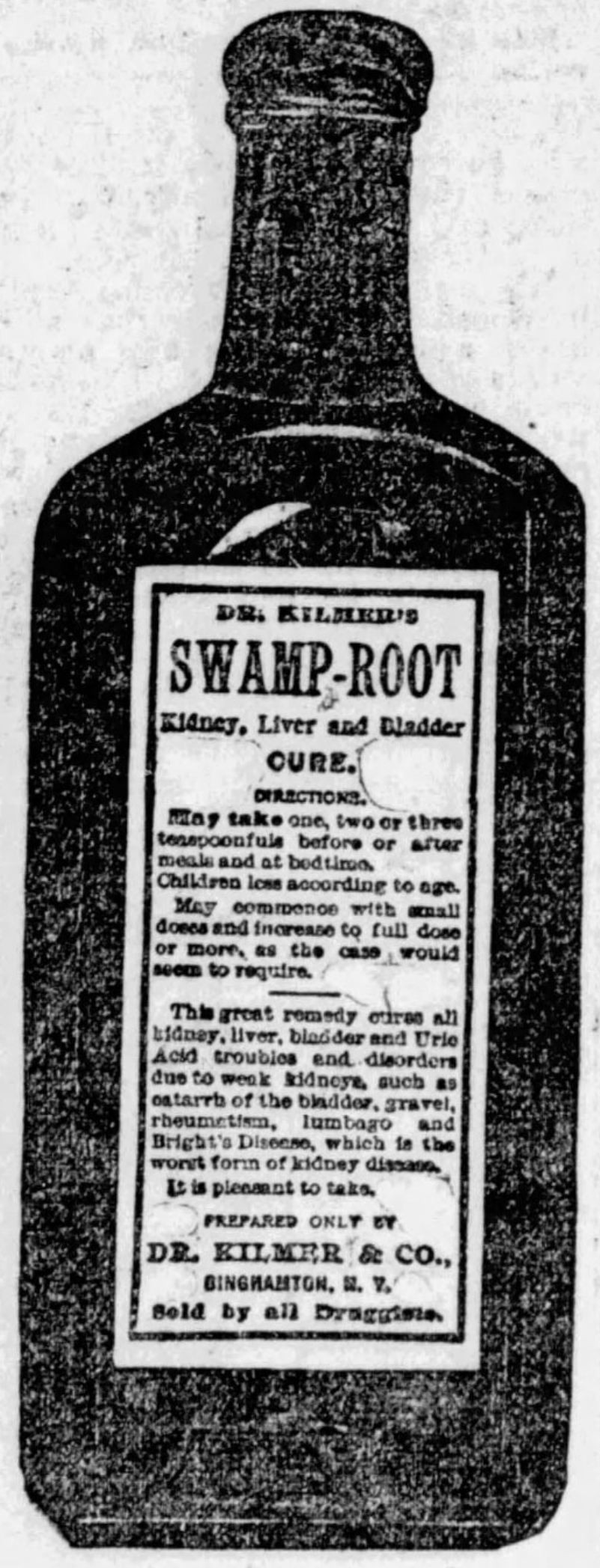
north-west, & it frose hard. but though this had been a day & night of much trouble & danger unto them; yet God gave them a morning of comforte & refreshing (as usually he doth to his children) for ye next day was a faire sunshining day, and they found them sellves to be on an iland secure from ye Indeans; wher they might drie their stufe, fixe their peeces, & rest them selves, and gave God thanks for his mercies, in their manifould deliverances. And this being the last day of ye weeke, they prepared ther to keepe ye Sabath. on munday they sounded ye harbor; and founde it fitt for shipping; and marched into ye land, & found diverse cornfeilds, & litle runing brooks, a place (as they supposed) fitt for situation, at least it was ye best they could find, and ye season, & their presente necessitie made them glad to accepte of it. so they returned to their shipp againe with this news to ye rest of their people, which did much comforte their harts.

On ye 15. of Desemr: they wayed anchor to goe to ye place they had discovered, & came within 2. leagues of it, but were faine to bear up againe; but ye 16. day ye winde came faire, and they arrived safe in this harbor: And after wards tooke better view of ye place, and resolved wher to pitch their dwelling; and ye 25. day begane to erecte ye first house, for comone use to receive them, and their goods.

It is not generally known that the original log of the Mayflower is still preserved. This remarkable document was written, of course, from day to day as the voyage progressed. It was written in ink which still preserves its color on sheets of paper of ordinary letter size. Later these pages were bound roughly together, or, rather, sewn in the form of a book, and it is in this form that they are still preserved.

Although the phrases of that day, in many cases are obsolete and unfamiliar the meaning is clear and intelligently expressed throughout. It was written, as all the world knows, with an undercurrent of religious feeling. The single page of the log which is reproduced herewith will serve to give an excellent idea of the general style and spirit of its composition. The extract, it will be seen, refers to the latter days of the voyage.



ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

Thousands of Men and Women Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

To Prove what the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of "Blade" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood; that is their work.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys begin to get better they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

I cheerfully recommend and endorse the Great Remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, for kidney trouble and bad liver. I have used it and derived great benefit from it. I believe it has cured me entirely of kidney and liver trouble, from which I suffered terribly.

Most gratefully yours,
A. R. Reynolds, Chief of Police,
Columbus, Ga.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to continue much suffering and fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; make your head ache and back ache, cause indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, you get a sallow, yellow complexion; make you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

How To Find Out

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT Kidney, Liver and Bladder CURE. DIRECTIONS. May take one, two or three teaspoonfuls before or after meals and at bedtime. Children less according to age. May commence with small doses and increase to full dose or more, as the case would seem to require. This great remedy cures all kidney, liver, bladder and Uric Acid troubles and disorders due to weak kidneys, such as catarrh of the bladder, gravel, rheumatism, lumbago and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney disease. It is pleasant to take. PREPARED ONLY BY DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists.

(Swamp-Root is pleasant to take.)

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—So successful is Swamp-Root in promptly curing even the most distressing cases of kidney, liver or bladder troubles, that to prove its wonderful merits you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonal letters received from men and women cured. The value and success of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. In sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

know it., Work as hard for yourself as you have done for others and the result will be all right."

These politicians knew that when once Flanders was started, the excitement of the campaign would carry him on. Once interested, he would stick to the trail with the tenacity of a blood hound, and they were determined to start him moving.

Flanders discussed the plan that evening with his wife. Julia thought his friends were right, and as he had made up his mind to be a candidate, he should not permit anything to come between him and success. In fact, she had several pretty schemes which she meant to execute at the proper time, and which she believed, would materially assist her husband

John felt that his advisers were right and at the same time, it was with some misgivings that he arranged to leave the factory. He had spent so many pleasant and profitable years there that he felt as if he were leaving home. The associations were dear to him and the buildings, the machinery and the workmen seemed a part of his life. It was a sore trial for him, but the thought of the honor and emoluments of office made the separation from his old associations less bitter than it otherwise would have been.

In the first conversation with Mr. Earl before leaving the factory that gentleman told Flanders that the firm would put a new man in his place temporarily, and that if he should fail to land the nomination he could come back to his old position and old salary. Of course, if he were nominated he could not expect them to hold the place for him, even if he should not be elected."

'And now, John," said Mr. Earl, as he gave Flanders a farewell shake of the hand, "I sincerely hope this change will prove a good thing for you. I haven't any use for politics myself, but these offices must be filled, and I am confident you will make a good record. I confess that I dislike to see you enter politics, but perhaps it is because I am sorry to have you leave, and then it may be because I am pessimistic concerning politics generally. I am sure you have my best wishes for your success."

Flanders thanked him for his kindness, assured him he was in the fight to win, and then left the factory and his position.

Julia Flanders knew nothing of the practical workings of politics. She was innocent of the thousand and one schemes invented by politicians to win votes. She had no idea of how politics was conducted in that close county, and of the money which candidates felt called upon to spend to secure votes. She knew, in a vague way, that by reason of the county being close politically, the campaign became exciting, and that men gave weeks and months to the work, that money was necessary for the big meetings and for organization, but she did not know that more of it was spent in corrupting electors and in being a good fellow with the "boys."

If John had told her that his campaign, if nominated, would cost him $1,000, she would have wondered how so much money could be spent in politics. She probably would have persuaded him to gave up the scheme and stick to the factory. In the four weeks intervening between leaving the factory and the date of the convention, Flanders greatly missed his salary of $50 a week. The household expenses went on as usual, while his extras were considerable. To meet these demands it was necessary to draw on the reserve fund in the bank. The family had no income except Flanders' salary, and when that stopped it meant a daily leak without a new supply. He had been accustomed for so many years to drawing his salary every week that when the old pay day would come he could almost feel the week's wages in his pocket, but he discovered it was only a trick of the imagination when he went to pay a bill.

Flanders and his wife discussed this phase of the situation and decided to reduce household expenses to the minimum.

"I do not see that we need to spend much money on the home or to satisfy personal wants for some months," said Julia. "I have sufficient in my wardrobe, Helen is well provided for the summer, and aside from table expenses the outlay will be small. I suppose it will not do to give up eating but all other sacrifices we can make."

"No, my dear," said John, "we will not draw the line on eating and I do not want to economize on anything you and Helen need. However, I know that in case of my nomination I will be at more or less expense, and as we will have to live off what we have in bank I feel we should be a little more careful than usual. But when I am elected you shall go to the city and purchase the smartest gowns the most stylish tailor can fashion."

"And what am I to get when I go to the city after you are elected, papa?" asked Helen.

"I promise you the watch you have wanted for the past six months," and Helen danced about the room with delight.

To Be Continued.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The People Next Door.

The reason why the people next door are invariably regarded as most worthy of our javelins is plain to me. They have a piano. I do not know of any race that is quite so unpleasant as the people next door. They are not like ordinary people who live elsewhere. They obtain their music on the hire system, as it were, and it is generally of the type we most detest. Are we worldly minded? They chasten us obtrusively with hymns—or Mendelsshon, who is for some obscure reason regarded as a moral force in the suburbs. Are we of the elect? They hurl at us with defiant persistency the latest blood-curdler from the "halls." The thing that passes with them for a piano is called upon to do the work of three, and the wall dividing our respective houses, be it borne in mind, is a beautiful conductor of sound.—The Outlook.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25 cents.

Charley's Vindication.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "I have done you a great injustice."

"In what way?"

"I suspected you without reason. I asked several of your friends that you go out with of evenings whether you knew how to play poker, and every one of them thought a minute and said you didn't."—Washington Star.

The First Sufferer.

Diogenes was discovered with his lantern.

"I use it," he said, "to see the gas after I have lighted it."

Hopelessly he continued his quest for an honest man or gas company.—Harper's Bazar.

His Lack of Originality.

Young Husband—Still sitting up, dear? You shouldn't have waited for me. I was detained down-town by important business, and——

Young Wife—Try some other excuse, George. That's the kind father used to make.—Chicago Tribune.

The Polite Formula.

Little four-year-old Margie was a model of politeness.

"How is your baby brother this morning, Margie?" asked the doctor when she opened the door in answer to his ring.

"Oh, he's dead, thank you," she replied. —St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

Barn Paint 48c Per Gallon in Half Barrel Lots.

As a medium-priced paint our Ready-Mixed Star Brand Barn, Fence and Roof Paint has no equal in covering, wearing and appearing qualities. We do not hesitate to recommend it fully as better than anything in the market at the price. **Send for Free Paint Sample Color Card** giving full line of samples, amount to order for a given surface, complete instructions for painting and other valuable information. Don't pay two prices for your paint. Write today for our color card and buy the best guaranteed paint in the market at lowest prices.

Montgomery Ward & Co.
32 years World's Headquarters for Everything,
Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts.,
Chicago

THE WORST BOY

ELIZABETH AYRES.

Charles Thomas James was the worst boy in the block. The entire neighborhood, as with one voice, had arisen and declared him such. Public opinion was reflected by his family and the pathway of Charles Thomas was beset by the thorns of stern discipline and disapproval. Neither discipline nor disapproval seemed to have the desired effect. Charles Thomas persisted in doing all he could to live up to his reputation.

It may have been general opinion had so firmly convinced him of his badness, he thought there was no use in trying to be good. In his rare moments of self-communion he came to the conclusion he had not acquired his wickedness; it was thrust upon him at birth and he was simply working out the original plan. To put his conclusions in the words Charles Thomas would probably have employed if he had tried to describe his condition—everybody said he was a bad boy, so he might as well be one.

His father, forgetful of his own boyish failings, was of the rigid old school which believed that sparing the rod spoiled the child, and, following this moral precept, he and his son had frequent affairs of honor with the switch.

"Aw rats! Lickin's is easy," Charles Thomas was wont to say after one of these trying occasions.

To outward appearances he was an unmoved and hardened offender. Inwardly his heart would be swelling with grief and shame, and his efforts to crowd back the tears rushing from the hurt of his soul, made him red-faced and scowling. Once his older sister, knowing the boy had received punishment for another's sin, put her arms around him, and, smoothing his rough hair, said, "poor little chap."

The insult sank deep. She was trying to baby him. And being such a very bad boy he jerked away with a muttered expletive that sounded like "gwanterell!" This caused his sister to revert to her former opinion of her young brother.

"I don't know what we are going to do with Charles Thomas, he swore at me today," she complained to her mother. "I am afraid father will have to whip him again."

Her mother was afraid so too, but refrained from reporting her son's latest iniquity, hoping that kindness might move him to better ways and repentance.

That night when Charles Thomas' sister went to bed, she found a large red apple, polished to a degree of glitter, tucked under her pillow with a grimy note which stated, "Say, I was only joshing." But not by word or look did Charles Thomas betray that he was the author of the note or the donor of the apple.

In spite of his deplorable reputation, the boy was bubbling over with gladness because he was alive, and he expressed his gladness by giving vent to roars of joy which nearly drove his mother frantic and inspired her to fretful lectures on the evils of being noisy.

"I've just got to holler sometimes, mother," he explained. All boys have to or they'd bust wide open." And then he listened to a remonstrance on the evils of coarse language.

He never could move around the house without making a noise as if falling down stairs. Mud always clung to his shoes, and nails gathered in hordes to tear his clothing. He "bummed" from school. He "shied rocks" and broke windows. He plunged his arm to the elbow in the pickle jar. He had an insatiable appetite for cookies, and he knew well the sweetness of the fruit on his neighbors' trees.

Little girls fled at his approach. He had despised and reviled the sex ever since the day a cruel fair one, whom he reverenced as an angel, had told him she detested bad boys with warts on their hands. And he just longing to lie down and die for her! He just aching to rescue her from a mad dog or gypsies and be bitten or stolen himself!

That fling at his warts seared and shrivelled his heart. "I hate girls," he boasted, "they ain't got no sand."

Charles Thomas was hopelessly bad and destined for a shameful end. He was an outcast and a scourge from whom only the worst could be expected. And this he understood. He was given to nocturnal excursions when he was supposed to be harmlessly asleep in his bed. The roof of a veranda was under his window, and Charles Thomas found it very easy to slide down or "shin up" the veranda posts thus enabling him to come or go at his will. He was out one night when he found a dog: a beaten and tormented thing with a tin can clattering at his tail, driving him to a tortured and terrorized flight, which was assisted by a rope biting into the skin of his neck.

Charles Thomas caught the snapping, snarling beast and soothed him to calmness. He took the can from his tail and loosened the cord around his neck. The boy's big heart went out to this Pariah of the streets. He led him home and tied him to the fence while he entered the house by his cliff-dweller's passage. Once inside, he crept down the stairs, and, as noiseless as a shadow, opened the front door and brought the dog into the house. As noiselessly the two stole back up the stairs and into the haven of Charles Thomas' room.

In the morning the boy's mother found them asleep side by side on the bed. The grim from the dog's body had soiled the white spread and had left a black mark on the sleeve of Charles Thomas' nightshirt, where he had held the dog's head on his arm. The animal was driven into the streets, fleeing before human anger and dislike with a return of his terror of the night before.

For the first time since he had been a big boy, Charles Thomas descended to the unmanliness of tears. "Let me keep the pup," he begged. "He won't eat such an awful lot."

He wept and plead in behalf of his new friend and his tears were as dew falling on stone in their futility to mould his mother's will to his wishes. He could not and should not keep the dog and that was all there was to it.

It was not all to Charles Thomas. He set his jaw in a stubborn, protruding bunch that boded ill for his obedience if anyone had noticed his expression. He found the dog again and guarded him as a priceless treasure. He grew cunning in devising ways to get food from the house for his pet, curbing his own healthy appetite so there might be more "scraps" left from the table. He called him Nero because in some mysterious way the name conveyed to his mind an impression of all that was desirable in dog or man. He kenneled him in a barn belonging to the father of a boy to whom Charles Thomas was a dashing and daring hero. Two or three times he tried to bring Nero into his home. He washed and combed him and made him a respectable dog, but Nero's entrance was forbidden and his master rebuked for his disobedience and hopeless badness.

At length there came a time when Charles Thomas fell dangerously ill. Wading knee-deep in icy water with a pair of leaky rubber boots on his feet resulted in a cold that turned to a fever. The boy was laid low and journeyed far down into the valley of the shadows. In his delirium he babled meaningless chatter, calling often for Nero to come. And Nero was there, eager to obey the call of his master; the master whose fever-scorched hand was so strangely unresponsive to his demonstrative affection.

Everything and anything that lay in his parents' power to bestow Charles Thomas might have if he would only live.

"He has a fighting chance," was the most the doctor would say when the boy, his meaningless chatter hushed, was lying silent and still like a body without life.

The house was deathly quiet without the clatter and tumble of his footsteps. Without his boyish clutter, the rooms seemed in the cold order of a place waiting for a funeral. His mother's ears longed for the merry ring of his voice and the music of his whistle, trilling the latest popular airs, he caught and remembered from one hearing.

"He was such a cuddly little baby. Oh, my baby, my little baby!" she moaned, bending over him, and holding out arms that ached with emptiness. "It wouldn't have done any harm to let him have the dog," she lamented.

"A bright little chap," his father returned huskily. "A bright little chap. I'm afraid I've been too hard with him. He wasn't bad. He was just full of life. I wish I hadn't——" His voice trailed away into silence.

He remembered how often he had struck the child—such a little child—in the flame of his wrath and he remembered how he had seen in his boy's white face and flashing eyes the reflex of his own anger. In both the man and the woman's hearts was the prayer, "Dear God, let it not be too late."

One morning the boy woke to consciousness and reason. He saw the dog curled into a heap, watching him from the foot of his bed. His heavy eyes brightened and widened with wonder.

"Gee, is that Nero?" he whispered in a thread of a voice.

His mother, hovering over him slipped her arm under his thin, fever-wracked body and held him against her heart. He nestled his head in her breast. He was such a "cuddly" little baby. Nero, with his stump of a tail wagging for joy, and his whole body a-quiver for the same reason, crept nearer to his master.

"Do I get to keep the pup?" Charles Thomas whispered.

His mother, choked with tears, nodded and held him tighter as if she would never let him away from her arms again. The child was very weak, but he put out his slender stem of a wrist—it looked almost too frail to support even his bird's claw of a hand—and feebly stroked her face.

"Don't cry," the worst boy said with a hint of the old lilt in his voice, "don't cry. You're the dandy mother."

The Secret of Long Life and How to Overcome Waste.

To "*Know thyself,*" is to take advantage of life's secrets and equip one's self with an armor which will successfully resist the attack of disease in the battle of life. The old idea of fate or "kismet," and that a person always dies when his time comes, is now exploded. Every mechanism, whether made by God or man, has a definite amount of wear and its life can be lengthened or shortened according to the care that is given it. If accident or carelessness destroys the works of the watch or the human mechanism an end comes to its usefulness, but it has not actually "*worn out.*" Man's system at times gets rusty like the wheels of the watch and only needs a little cleaning and oiling to put it in shape for life's battles.

An imitation of nature's method of restoring waste of tissue and impoverishment of the blood and nervous force is used when you take an alterative extract of herbs and roots, without the use of alcohol, like Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This vegetable medicine coaxes the digestive functions and helps in the assimilation of food, or rather enables the organs to take from the food just the nutriment the blood requires.

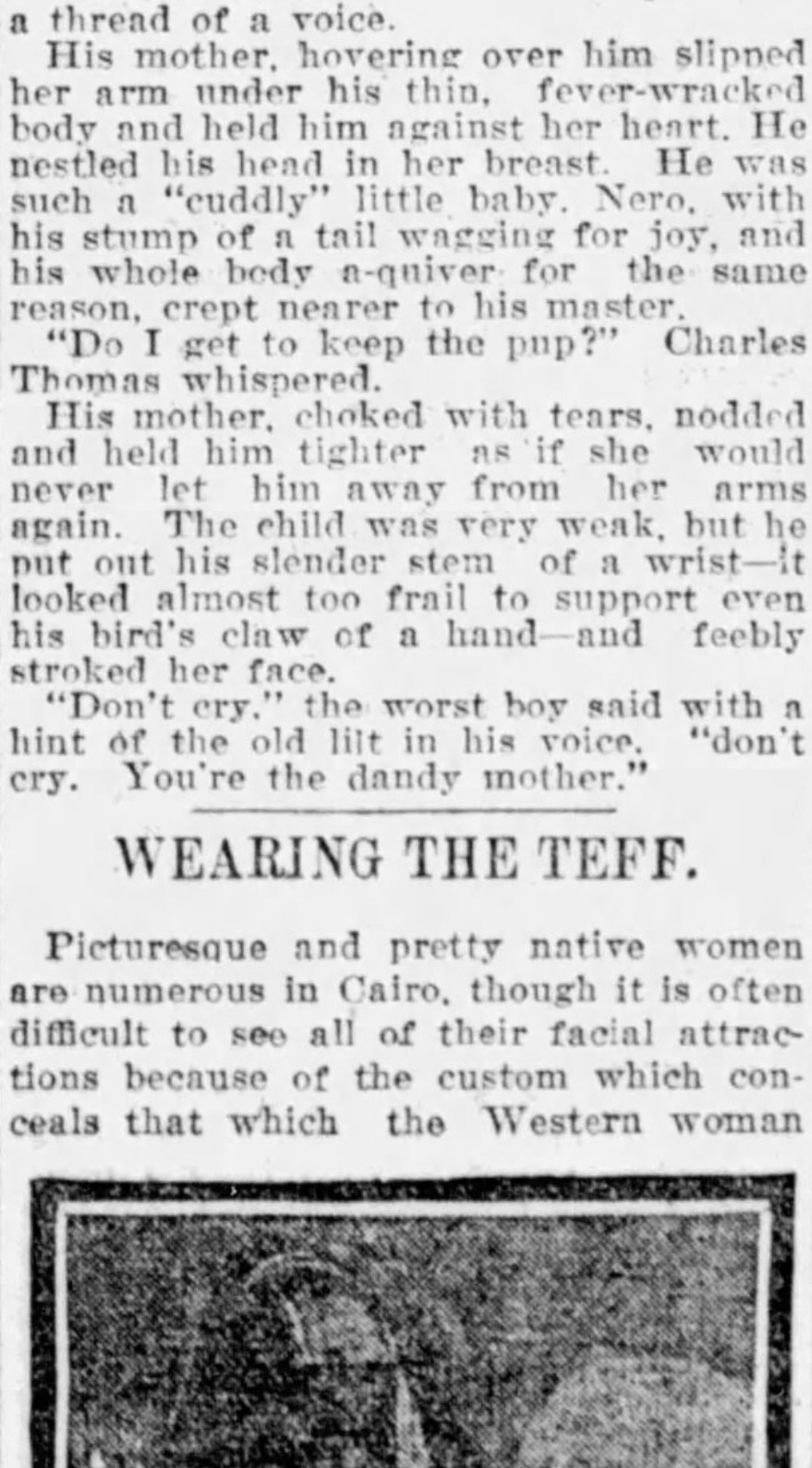
Prof. J. E. Tauguay, of 61 St. Peter Street, Quebec, writes: "I had been ill for some time with La Grippe and did not regain my strength. Within a week after using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, I was able to be around again, and I found that my system was entirely free from any of the bad effects of La Grippe. I now keep a bottle of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' on hand, and, when I catch cold, take a few doses, which keeps me in perfect health. As a builder up of lost strength and vitality I do not believe your 'Discovery' has an equal."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, the **best laxative for old people. They cure constipation and biliousness.**

WEARING THE TEFF.

Picturesque and pretty native women are numerous in Cairo, though it is often difficult to see all of their facial attractions because of the custom which conceals that which the Western woman



would consider it a crime to hide, if she were pretty. The photograph shows a fellah or lower class woman wearing a teff, which unsightly article of wear eclipses most of her face, and the long pendant end has the appearance of a sort of snout. The teff is of black and gives the wearer a curious funeral appearance.

DOCTOR'S COFFEE

And His Daughter Matched Him.

Coffee drinking troubled the family of a physician of Grafton, W. Va., who describes the situation briefly:

"Having suffered quite a while from vertigo, palpitation of the heart and many other derangements of the nervous system and finding no relief from usual methods of treatment, I thought to see how much there was in the Postum argument against coffee.

"So I resorted to Postum, cutting off the coffee, and to my surprise and satisfaction have found entire relief from all my sufferings, proving conclusively the baneful effect of coffee and the way to be rid of it.

"I have found Postum completely takes the place of coffee both in flavor and in taste. It is becoming more popular every day with many of our people and is having great demand here.

"My daughter, Mrs. Long, has been a sufferer for a long time from attacks of acute indigestion. By the dismissal of coffee and using Postum in its place she has obtained complete relief.

"I have also heard from many others who have used your Postum very favorable accounts of its good effects.

"I prescribe Postum in place of coffee in a great many cases and I believe that upon its merits Postum will come into general use." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us:

From the Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York:

Anthracite Coal Communities, by Rev. Peter Roberts, is a study of the miners in habits, customs and racial traits. It is well illustrated by half-tones.

The Dynasts, by Thomas Hardy, is a drama, in verse, of the Napoleonic wars, in three parts, nineteen acts and 130 scenes. The present volume contains the first part.

The Adventures of Elizabeth is by the author of Elizabeth and Her German Garden. It is the story of an eleven-day trip around the island of Rugen, and will please all readers who liked the former work.

Merely Mary Ann, by Israel Zangwill, is a very popular story, and has achieved success for the play made from it. The volume is illustrated with photographs of scenes from the drama.

The Sporting Dog, by Joseph A. Graham, is a valuable book to every sportsman. It describes all breeds used in hunting, with a vast deal of information concerning the canine race. It is well illustrated.

From Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union Square, New York:

The Deliverance, by Ellen Glasgow, is a strong novel, the scene in Virginia at the close of the civil war. It is a good piece if literary work, and is illustrated in colors.

Personalia, by Sigma, is a volume of reminiscences of famous Englishmen who have been public figures during the past 40 years. The reminiscences are in the nature of pleasant gossip concerning English men and women familiar to the world.

From the Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York:

Sevastopol, by Leo Tolstoy, is a collection of war sketches, the first work of Tolstoy's pen, written when he was a Russian officer at the siege of Sevastopol.

I Need the Money is the latest John Henry book by George V. Hobart, telling of John Henry's latest adventures. The modern slang renders it breezy reading.

Left in Charge is a novel by Clara Morris, the actress. It delineates farm life in the west just before the civil war. The G. W. Dillingham Co., 119 West 23d st., New York.

Food and Cookery for the Sick and Convalescent, by Fannie Merritt Farmer, is a complete manual on this very important subject. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

My Friend Prospero, by Henry Harland, is a charming novel, the scene laid in Italy. It is full of sunshine and laughter and well worth reading. McClure, Phillips & Co., 141 East 25th st., New York.

The Temples of the Orient is a book which shows, in effect, that the ancient temples, remains of which are being constantly brought to light, prove to the student that the Christian religion taught today and our own Scriptures are the same as the teachings of thousands of years ago, long before Christ's coming. A map showing the ancient sanctuaries of the old world and their relation to Abraham's pilgrimage forms the frontispiece of the volume. Open Court Publishing Co., Chicago.

A new and revised edition of Henry R. Poore's book on Pictorial Composition and the Critical Judgment of Pictures has been issued by the Baker & Taylor Company, New York. The volume is one which was received with appreciation on its first appearance and has become recognized as a valuable assistant in the understanding and making of pictures.

The Aristocracy of Health, by Mrs. May Foote Henderson, wife of the ex-speaker. The book preaches temperance and abstemiousness in all things. It suggests the remedy for the prevailing degeneracy of man, and it urges a sanditarian diet, sanditarian being merely another word for vegetarian. The Colton Publishing Co., Washington.

Under the title, The Church and Young Men, the Rev. Frank Graves Cressy has written a study of the spiritual condition and nature of young men and modern agencies for their improvement. The Fleming H. Revell Co., 63 Washington st., Chicago.

A Manual of Forensic Quotations, compiled by Leon Mead and F. Newell Gilbert, with an introduction by John W. Griggs, is composed of the forensic eloquence of various brilliant and illustrious jurists, many of whose portraits are printed with their utterances. J. F. Taylor & Co., New York.

LOYAL TO MIKADO.

It is tolerably certain that but for the veneration in which the emperor is held Japan would long ago have been at war with Russia or there would have been a revolution in the country. Happily, the intense patriotism of the people is kept in check by a reverence for the ruling sovereign which it is scarcely possible for the western mind to understand. The Japanese people are not religious in a conventional sense. Their religoin takes the form of a childlike belief in the "Son of Heaven." If the Mikado were to issue a decree tomorrow that all the Russian demands should be conceded, the nation would acquiesce, though many would commit suicide, just as happened when Japan was robbed of the fruits of her victory over China.—London Chronicle.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 90 per cent permanently cured, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail. Address with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

THE SPECK OF SOOT.

He noticed the soot on the tip of her nose as homeward they turned that day,
And just for a moment he thought he would tell — but suddenly looked away:
A thought had occurred to him, and he began
To talk of the play—far-seeing young man!
While she, as innocent as a child, reviewed the whole matinee.

He noticed the soot on the tip of her nose, and when they had reached her home
He closed the door, as she stood in the hall and felt of her big shell comb;
And he fervently prayed that she would not
Disturb that very important spot,
While taking her scarf off carelessly—the one she had bought in Rome.

He noticed the soot on the tip of her nose, and smiling at last he said:
"I think there's a fleck of soot on your nose. Quickly she raised her head,
But when she had pursed her lips to blow,
How could the dear girl really know
The bold, bad plan he had made, or see the trap into which she was led?

He noticed the soot on the tip of her nose—and felt his heart give a leap—
A very suspicious sound was heard! • • • (The blush in her cheek grew deep),
But when she had quickly pushed him away, shaking her pretty head,
The soot on the tip of her nose reposed on the side of his face, instead!
—Cincinnati Times-Star.

An Honest English View

In spite of pledges Russia will not leave Manchuria. We have been as plainly pledged to quit Egypt as Russia to leave Manchuria, and we are just as likely to do it. When we remember our own career as an aggressive power it is pure cant to rave about the "perfidy" of Russia. The forces that push Russia on toward a warm water port are as irresistible as those which have impelled us from Calcutta to the Himalayas in one direction and Burmah in the other. It would be ridiculous to pretend that if Japan can make good her claim to Corea and firmly establish herself there, seriously crippling the Russian fleet meanwhile, the British government might not breathe a little more freely for a while, but are we prepared to contend for the domination of Japanese influence at Peking?—London Chronicle.

Household Hints.

An old typewriter ribbon soaked in a fruit jar of water will make a pint of purple hair dye.

Porous plasters embroidered with different colored yarn in various mottoes are all the rage.—Cleveland Ledger.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible.

Please give us a description of the so dreaded "San Jose scale." We are unacquainted with it here.—C., Webster Springs, W. Va.

Write to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and ask him to send you "Farmers' Bulletin No. 172—Scale Insects and Mites on Citrus Trees," that will tell you all about it and cost you nothing. We are amazed that so many of our readers do not avail themselves of these bulletins.

Will some one tell me what to do to cure a ringbone on a colt?—S., Munroeville, Ind.

Have a swamp on my farm and would like to ask some reader if there is any kind of horseshoe that I can use to keep a horse from miring after draining?—K., Campbell, N. Y.

Will some one please give a plan for constructing a home-made brooder?—L., Perkins, Okla.

I have about one acre of land, about two-thirds ploughed, which I want to plant to potatoes this spring. Will some one please tell me the best way to prepare it? Shall I manure it? It is just good, average land. How near should I plant in the row and how much seed to the hill? Should the potatoes be cut or planted whole to produce the most merchantable potatoes? Would it be a good plan to harrow them as soon as they show through the ground? Any other information in regard to raising potatoes will be gladly received.—S., Monon, Ind.

I have a three-year-old hackney gelding which I keep up all the time, except a couple of hours in the afternoon, if the weather be fine. I do not work him; feed a milk pan half full of good oats twice a day, and have hay before him all the time. But he does not get fat. He is not poor, but I thought with the care I give him he ought to be fat as a butter ball. My neighbor thinks his food is all going to muscle and bone. He is growing right smart. Still I thought he ought to be in better condition. I gave him worm medicine and got rid of the worms, I think. The stable is comparatively warm. Will some reader advise me how to get him fat?—D., Albany, Ore.

Cure for Thrush.

Editor Farmstead: In reply to inquiry of S., Woodland, W. Va., in issue of Feb. 11, for a remedy for thrush: Butter of antimony, applied once in two or three days. Hold the foot up and pour the remedy on the affected part. Do not attempt to rub it in. Ten cents' worth will cure a horse. Also blue vitriol one quarter pound, dissolved in water, one quart. Apply as above, once a day.—A., Moretown, Vermont.

Ring the Self-Milkers.

Editor Farmstead: That man B., of East Rodman, N. Y., is right about the bull ring in the nose. With a fair sized ring in the nose no creature can suck or get hold of a teat. They run the tongue out through the ring, but cannot secure the teat, either standing or lying down. —S., Little Valley, N. Y.

Warts on Colt's Nose.

Editor Farmstead:—Some time ago some one whose name and address I have forgotten, wrote about warts on a colt's nose. We had a horse that we raised by hand which had warts over its nose up to its eyes. They are said to be caused by the nose coming in contact with a weed called Saint John's weed. A horse doctor told us to rub the warts with sweet oil. We did so, and with two or three applications the warts all disappeared. Please try this and report through the welcome Blade.—M., Hicksville, O.

There Is No "Hollow Horn" Disease

Editor Farmstead:—With regard to the controversy about hollow horn, please allow me to give an idea. In his ideas and talk, W., of Elizabethton, is nearly correct. Let us start with the horn on the calf. It grows from the head bone, or matrix, in two parts, or really, three parts. The bone-horn, or inside horn, grows solidly from the matrix. The outside, or shell horn, grows from the hide, and they are separate, except the thin membrane that grows between the bone horn and shell horn, and that gives the blood and life to the horn; that is very thin.

Now, if these diseased hollow-horners will examine an animal's head they will find that from the time it begins to develop as a horn it begins to grow hollow. Not only the horn, but the head bone is born hollow, and when the creature gets age, the hollow is very prominent, and a small vein comes between the matrix and the hide, enters the membrane and circulates as far as the membrane extends between the bone horn and shell horn. There are no veins in the bone horn nor in the shell horn. So, where there are no veins nor blood there is not much sensation. That shows why they are so savage with their horns. It is the lack of sensation to themselves. Cattle vary as to size of the hollow in the horn, and if ever one finds a horn that has no hollow, it is because it has been injured and is not a perfect horn.

Now, I am aware that cattle may freeze the membrane between the bone horn and the shell horn, which may make trouble, the same as freezing their feet, tail or ears. That by no means makes a disease. In any difficulty with head or horns, my advice is to dispose of the horns. Pith? There is no more pith in a creature's horn than there is in a live woodchuck's hole, and the soft places and splitting the tail, bit and gimlet boring, salt, pepper, vinegar, campher and turpentine squirting, daylight through the matrix or head bone, blow in one hole, air come out of the other, are folly—with due respect to man's ignorance. I, in my ignorance, years ago, when dehorning came into existence, went to a slaughter-house, gathered skulls and horns of all ages and sizes, sawed them into sections in all directions, and was soon educated on the hollow horn disease. I advise these hollow-horners to go and do likewise before they take any more valuable space for their ignorance in the columns of the Farmstead.

My dairy of cows was the first whole dairy that was dehorned in this county, Cattarangus—October 10, 1891. In April, 1893, the American Humane association came from Brooklyn, N. Y., and arrested me for cruelty to animals. My lawyer, ex-Congressman Laidlow, appealed to the county judge and district attorney to have it taken from the justice and come before the grand jury; that ended it. Since then I have dehorned thousands of heads. In dehorning, to stop the bleeding take binding twine, place around above and below where it is cut and tie very tight. If it don't stop, put a wad under the string.—S., Little Valley, N. Y.

Editor Farmstead: I have been very much interested in the discussion of that old question, hollow horn. While I believe, with W., of Tennessee, that there is no such disease as hollow horn, yet it certainly is a settled fact that a great many cattle have hollow horns. When an animal (generally an old cow) gets something the matter with it, and becomes droopy, those persons who have been taught that the hollow horn is a disease, the first thing, begin to test the horns, as W. of Fairmont, W. Va., says; and when they find that the horns are hollow, they at once bore holes in the horns, let the cold air into the animal's head, and undoubtedly cause the animal great pain. We cannot convince a person against a thing his own eyes have seen. But the trouble is that those who do not believe in the disease theory usually put it that there is no such thing as hollow horn, when what we should say is that very many cattle have hollow horns all the time, but that is natural and not a disease.—L., Smithfield, Pa.

Editor Farmstead: I have had a great deal of controversy in The Weekly Blade in regard to hollow horn in cattle. Now, I do not expect to settle the question, as there is such a wide difference of opinion as to its being a disease. Surely cattle are in bad condition when troubled with hollow horn. In a cow suffering from being in bad condition, the horns will be hot, then cold, the hair stringy, hide dry and set to the bones and the tendons of the back and neck. In opening the tail at the lower end, you will find but little or no blood. They are sure to suffer with constipation, the same as in dry murrain; and if a cow should calve when in this condition, she would be sure to retain the afterbirth, give all kinds of trouble and possibly end in consumption and death. Now as to the hollow in the head and horns. I have dehorned cattle of all ages, from a calf to the sixteenth year. Some have larger cavities than others. Grown cattle have more or less air space. But in a cow suffering with what is called hollow horn, the inside sloughed away, causing the cavity to be larger. I will also state that the veins that supply the horn with blood do not enter through the inside of the horn or cavity, but between the bony substance and the skull or horn proper, and the horn seems to contract at the first wrinkle when the animal is suffering with hollow horn.—R., Lyons, O.

"Moon Eye" in Horse.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell B., of Brinkhaven, O., that, from the description he gives of the disease of his mare's eyes, she evidently has what is known as moon-eye and is incurable. I have a valuable horse that lost both eyes about a year ago with the same disease. I used several remedies that were highly recommended, and even got a prescription from a specialist, but it did no good. Tell him he can relieve the inflammation by dusting the eyes with calomel; but care must be taken in using it, as it is poisonous. The best way to use it is by blowing it through a straw. Honey is also good for inflammation, but does not act very quickly.—L., New Berlin, O.

To Grow Hickory Trees.

Editor Farmstead.—Tell Farmer's Wife, Wis., to plant hickory nuts in boxes three or four inches deep, placed out where the frost will open the shell. In the spring they will start growing. Then transplant where you want them to grow. Most nuts and seeds with hard shells will grow in this way.—K., Cortland, N. Y.

Roup in Chickens.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to H., of Pa.: Sulphur and lard, well mixed and kept ready to use, is the most effective and surest remedy that I have used. Take a pill of it as large as you can cram down her throat, and make her swallow it. Then dip the head well into kerosene oil for about four seconds, and put her in a warm place. Cracks and holes, where the wind can whistle through on the hens at night, should be stopped.—K., Cortland, N. Y.

Remedy for Sweeny.

Editor Farmstead:—A subscriber at Homer, Ill., wants a remedy for sweeny. I will give one that I have known for 40 years. Take of oil of spikenard, British oil, turpentine, alcohol and gum camphor, equal quantities, say, one ounce of each. Mix and apply once a day for three days, then skip three days, then apply for three days; rub in thoroughly.—F., Berrien Springs, Mich.

For Worms in Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—I saw in your paper some one wanting to know what would move worms in a horse. Here is a recipe that will move bots and all other worms: Take two quarts of milk; take saque and tansey and boil all together and add a pound of sugar to the liquid. Drench the horse with the liquid, and in an hour give him a physic of aloes.—M., Prospect, Pa.

Dodder in Alfalfa.

The Ohio Experiment Station has just published the results of examinations made of alfalfa and clover seeds. These show the danger from foul seeds and especially from dodder seeds in alfalfa seed. The dodder will kill out the alfalfa in patches.

This bulletin, No. 142, gives enlarged pictures of 67 different sorts of weed seeds found in clover and alfalfa seeds. It will be sent to citizens of the state upon application to The Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, O.

Potato Rosette.

Recent investigations made at the Ohio Experiment Station show that a disease, heretofore but partially recognized, injures potato tops severely at times. This is the Potato Rosette and this disease appears to be general. Seed treatment in 1903 has increased the yield where the disease prevailed from 25 to 125 per cent on a light crop. Bulletin 145, just published, gives the second series of results in treating for this trouble. Formalin at the rate of 1 pint in 30 gallons of water, is the solution used. Immerse the seed potatoes in this for 2 hours, after which the tubers may be dried and cut for planting. This bulletin will be sent to all citizens of the state who may apply for it. Address The Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, O.

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Don't pay double prices, when a postal will bring you our free Implement Catalogue No. 145, just off the press, completely illustrating and describing all the new and approved tools for 1904. We sell only reliable well tested implements, each one designed for a certain use and guaranteed to do what it is intended for, as well or better than any other similar make. Every implement selected and approved by Mr. F. L. Shaw, for eleven years Manager of D. M. Osborn Implement Company, now Supt. of ever-growing implement and Vehicle Division. Mr. Shaw believes that quality is more important than price and in preparing catalogue No. 145, has been careful to select only the finest and best tool of each kind. The leading manufacturers of the United States make our goods: some we make ourselves. Our implements are in use everywhere, satisfying others, and we know they will satisfy you. Write at once for our free catalogue No. 145. It illustrates, describes and prices almost every kind of a farm tool or implement known, from the Midget 60c. corn sheller to the well-known Banner Disc Harrow. We have steel beam plows as low as $8.30, cultivators for $9.25; corn sheller for $4.10, harrows at $8.75, gas engines $74.50, all honestly made, correct in design and guaranteed to please. Let us send you a catalogue and you can see for yourself. You can look over the entire lines, compare our prices and see for yourself that we can save you anywhere from 15 to 40 per cent. catalogue also gives freight rates, explains our ship on approval plan, contains order blanks and gives much desirable information. The spring edition is now ready. Ask for Implement catalogue No. 145. Address

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No hog raiser can afford to be without Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine when the treatment means so much to his stock.

Ask your dealer for a 25 cent can of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine but if he does not keep it send the money to the Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. and a half-pound air-tight can will be sent you.

Your Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is an astonishing remedy. I raise and deal in thoroughbred hogs. By the intelligent use of your medicine my hogs are the thriftiest in this section of the country and are easily kept fat. J. O. PETERS, Ector, Tex.

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Canvas Embroidery in Vogue.

The old-fashioned canvas embroidery is in vogue again. For this purpose the new mosaic canvas is used, and, as its name implies, it is made up of small squares, about half an inch in size. These vary in color, and many beautiful combinations are carried out.

Sideboard scarfs, mats, cushion squares, tablecloths, night dress and mouchoir cases, shoe bags, and even couch covers, are made in canvas embroidery. The effect, especially in the delft blue and white canvas, resembles the old spreads of our grandmothers, which were woven, however, instead of embroidered.

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Unfair.

They asked me to come and take dinner
And oh! such a dinner it was,
There was beefsteak half smothered in mushrooms,
And the chocolate was tip-topped with "fuzz."
The rolls—they were fit for Titania,
The fish trimmed in parsley and bay—
But how could I eat any dinner,
With her sitting just 'cross the way?
—Edna G. H. Shertzer in What-to-Eat.

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Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Andrew Carnegie.

G. F. R., Elsie, Mich.:—Andrew Carnegie was born in Scotland in 1837, and came with his father's family to America when he was 11 years old, settling in Pittsburg. He had only a limited schooling, as the family was so poor he had to go to work when a boy. He worked first in a cotton factory, then became a telegraph messenger, learned telegraphy, worked as an operator and by diligence and good work earned promotion until he became superintendent of telegraph on a division of the Pennsylvania railroad. He met Woodruff, the inventor of a sleeping car, joined him, organized a company, and thus obtained the nucleus of his fortune. After the civil war he bought an old iron furnace and developed the industry, introducing the manufacture of Bessemer steel into this country. He was very successful and amassed an enormous fortune. His wealth is due to his own hard work. Instead of loafing around saloons, and running the streets at night, he studied, read and improved himself. No addresses are given, either in The Blade or by mail. Read the Rules.

Electoral Votes This Year.

J. H. A., Montrose, Col.:—The electoral vote of the states this year will be the first under the appointment made under the census of 1900. It is:

Alabama	11	Nebraska	8
Arkansas	9	Nevada	3
California	10	N. Hampshire	4
Colorado	5	New Jersey	12
Connecticut	7	New York	39
Delaware	3	North Carolina	12
Florida	5	North Dakota	4
Georgia	13	Ohio	23
Idaho	3	Oregon	4
Illinois	27	Pennsylvania	34
Indiana	15	Rhode Island	4
Iowa	13	South Carolina	9
Kansas	10	South Dakota	4
Kentucky	13	Tennessee	12
Louisiana	9	Texas	18
Maine	6	Utah	3
Maryland	8	Vermont	4
Massachusetts	16	Virginia	12
Michigan	14	Washington	5
Minnesota	11	West Virginia	7
Mississippi	10	Wisconsin	13
Missouri	18	Wyoming	3
Montana	3		

Total electoral vote, 476. Number of electors necessary to choice, 239.

Frederick Law Olmsted.

J. B., Leesburg, O.: Frederick Law Olmsted was born in Hartford, Conn., 1822; studied at Yale; was a farmer for seven years; became landscape architect and superintendent of Central Park, New York, in 1857; secretary of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, 1861 to 1863; with his partners, designed public parks of New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Detroit, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Bridgeport, Trenton, Milwaukee, Louisville, the United States Capitol grounds and terrace at Washington, the World's Fair at Chicago, and a great number of private places. His books are: Walks and Talks of an American Farmer; Our Seaboard Slave States; A Journey Through Texas; A Journey in the Back Country; The Cotton Kingdom. His son, Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., follows his father's profession.

Rudyard Kipling.

S. M. S., Gail, Tex.: Rudyard Kipling was born at Bombay, India, in 1865. He is the son of John Lockwood Kipling, formerly head of the school of industrial art at Lahore, India. He was educated in England, and returned to India in 1880, as sub-editor of the Lahore Civil and Military Gazette. He returned to England about 1890, and lived for several years in the United States where he married Miss Balestier, sister of the author Balestier. While in India he published many sketches, poems and short stories of Indian and Anglo-Indian military and civil life: Plain Tales from the Hills, Mine Own People, Soldiers Three, Barrack Room Ballads and others. After leaving India, The Light That Failed, The Naulakha, Many Inventions, the Jungle Books, the Seven Seas, Captains Courageous, etc.

Objects of Polar Exploration.

H. P. C., Butler, O.: The object foremost in the minds of polar explorers is the attainment of scientific knowledge. The polar regions are the only portions of the earth's surface which are utterly unknown. It is one of the desiderata of astronomers and geographers that these explorations be made. As the south polar region appears to be almost entirely oceanic, with a vast ice cap covering the entire pole, and much further to the north than the north polar ice extends south, it is much easier to attack the problem at the north pole. Valuable additions will be made to our knowledge of astronomy, the earth's magnetism and so on, when accurate scientific observations can be made at the pole. As to geographical discovery, it is not expected that anything novel will be found. The northern regions of the earth can be accurately mapped, that is all. It is too cold to expect to find human inhabitants there or any vegetable life. We shall understand better the ocean currents and some other facts of physical geography.

Of course American scientific men are anxious that the unique honor of first reaching one of the poles of the earth shall be won by American enterprise and skill. It is this feeling which animates all educated and intelligent American people, added to sincere desire for the extension of human knowledge which will thus be made.

Of course standing on the north pole the observer can only look south, so far as the earth is concerned. There is nothing on earth further north than where he stands; there is no east or west. In whichever way he may start from the pole he must go south. If Peary should advance northward along the 70th meridian to the pole and then keep straight on, following the same great circle of the earth, he would, after crossing the pole, follow the 110th meridian of east longitude and reach the northern coast of Siberia.

ELECTRIC BELT SENT FREE

Io all Men who Write to the Heidelberg Medical Institute, St. Paul.

lust send your name and address plainly written and they will send their great "Electro-Chemic Belt" without one cent of cost to you. It is yours for the asking. Not even necessary to send postage stamp.

GOOD AS ANY ELECTRIC BELT IN THE WORLD.

The Heidelberg Medical Institute, capitalized at $100,000, is the Largest and Richest Medical nstitute in the Northwest and is giving away housands of their Great Electro-Chemic Belts o prove and advertise their wonderful curing ower. The Great "Electro-Chemic" Belt will estore you to health and happiness. 18,976 illing men recently restored to vim, vigor and erfect manhood. It quickly cures Rheumatism, umbago, Lame Back, Nervous Exhaustion, Varicoele, Failing Vitality, Kidney Troubles, Liver, Stomach nd Sexual Diseases, General Weakness, Lost Nerve orce and many other ailments. It is worth from 20 to $50 to any one. It is given away absolutely ree by the master specialist to all those who eed the one great curative agent, electricity.

"SUFFERED EIGHTEEN YEARS, CURED AT LAST."

CASE 1768. Eighteen years ago I first noticed symptoms of nervous trouble that afterwards caused me great misery and suffering. I had pains in my back, and spent many restless nights. I had no control of my faculties, so that I was always at a disadvantage in whatever I undertook. I have been using the Electro-Chemic treatment of the Heidelberg Medical Institute about six weeks and I consider myself cured once more, and to be well is worth all a man has. S. T. R.

REMEMBER The Belt is not sent on trial but is yours to keep forever without the payment of one cent. So write today for the Great Electro-Chemic Belt Free. Mention this paper. Address Dept. 295

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FIBROID TUMORS CURED.

Mrs. Hayes' First Letter Appealing to Mrs. Pinkham for Help:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been under Boston doctors' treatment for a long time without any relief. They tell me I have a fibroid tumor. I cannot sit down without great pain, and the soreness extends up my spine. I have bearing-down pains both back and front. My abdomen is swollen, and I have had flowing spells for three years. My appetite is not good. I cannot walk or be on my feet for any length of time.

"The symptoms of Fibroid Tumor given in your little book accurately describe my case, so I write to you for advice."—(Signed) MRS. E. F. HAYES, 252 Dudley St. (Roxbury), Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Hayes' Second Letter:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Sometime ago I wrote to you describing my symptoms and asked your advice. You replied, and I followed all your directions carefully, and to-day I am a well woman.

"The use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound entirely expelled the tumor and strengthened my whole system. I can walk miles now.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is worth five dollars a drop. I advise all women who are afflicted with tumors or female trouble of any kind to give it a faithful trial."—(Signed) MRS. E. F. HAYES, 252 Dudley St. (Roxbury), Boston, Mass.

—$5000 forfeit if original of above letters proving genuineness cannot be produced

Naval Vessels Building.

Please give the number of battleships and number of cruisers now building, for the United States navy.—W. S. J., Buckhannon, W. Va.

The number of vessels now building, or which are under contract for building, is: Eight battleships, eight armored cruisers and nine unarmored cruisers. Se answer elsewhere headed "Navies of the World."

The Supreme Court.

A. K., Bristol, Ind.: The supreme court of the United States is as follows:

Chief Justice—
Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois.
Associate Justices—
John M. Harlan, Kentucky.
David J. Brewer, Kansas.
Henry B. Brown, Michigan.
Edward D. White, Louisiana.
Rufus W. Peckham, New York.
Joseph McKenna, California.
Oliver W. Holmes, Massachusetts.
William R. Day, Ohio.

Atlantis.

M. C., Signal, O.: The fable of Atlantis was derived from ancient Greek mythology. It was said that Atlas, one of the Titans, for making war upon the gods, was condemned by Zeus to stand at the western extremity of the earth (the strait of Gibraltar) and uphold the heavens on his shoulders. Later, his station was changed to north Africa, where the Atlas mountains were named after him. The Atlantic ocean was also named for him, the Greeks calling it "Atlantike thalassa," the sea of Atlas. Later the fable of Atlantis made its appearance. It was a mythical island in the Atlantic, off the northwest coast of Africa. As no island was found there when sailors ventured out into the Atlantic, the additional fable was added that it was overwhelmed by some convulsion of nature.

This old Greek fable, which had not the slightest foundation in fact, has had an attraction ever since for that class of people who delight in "wonder stories." Books have been written to support the theory that there was, at one time, a continent, or a group of large islands, from America to northern Africa and South Europe, and that the Greek fable had a basis of truth. Scientific research long ago disproved this, by a full exploration of the bed of the Atlantic. It is a vast trough, of tolerably uniform depth, in this portion, and there are no elevations, as there would be were these sunken islands.

Bonaparte's Passage of the Alps.

Please give an account of Bonaparte's crossing of the Alps.—J. B. H., Second Creek, W. Va.

The editor of the Bureau, when a little boy, used in school a reader in which one lesson related to Bonaparte's passage of the Alps with his army. It was illustrated by a cut which represented Bonaparte, on a rearing horse, riding up an acclivity about as steep as a railway embankment. The impression left by the lesson was that this passage of the Alps was one of the most remarkable and daring things Napoleon ever did. But it was only an incident, and not a very startling one.

The Great St. Bernard pass is in the Pennine chain of the Alps, between the Swiss canton of Valais and the Italian valey of Aosta. There is no mountain bearing the name. The highest point of the pass is about 8,000 feet above the sea. This pass has been known and used for more than 2,000 years. It was the road by which the Roman armies came north to subdue Gaul and the wild tribes of Germany, and many a Roman army passed over it. Cherlemagne and Frederick Barbarossa marched their armies over it. In 1800, war existed between France and Austria. Napoleon secretly concentrated an army of 30,000 men at Geneva, and took it over the Great St. Bernard pass, May 14 to 20, 1800; entered Milan on June 2, and on June 14 defeated them completely at Marengo.

The Mexican Indians.

J. L. H., Earnest, Tenn.:—Nothing is known of the Indians of Mexico until about A. D. 700. The Toltecs, an Indian tribe, came into the valley of Mexico, and built their capital, Tollan, now Tula. No one knows whence they migrated, whether from north or south. They were an agricultural race, possessing a fair degree of civilization. After about 500 years, the Toltecs, reduced by civil wars and famine, divided, and many of the survivors migrated southward. Then the Chichimecs, a fierce race of savages, living by the chase, came into the valley of Mexico from the north, and occupied the ancient country of the Toltecs. Many Toltecs had remained there, gradually increasing in numbers, and about the end of the 12th century, taking the name of Colhuis or Culhuas, founded Colhuecan on the shores of the lake. Between the arrival of the Chichimecs and the end of the 12th century, different other tribes came from the north and settled in this fertile valley. Among these were: the Tepanecs, who, with Atzcapozalco as their chief town, grew very powerful; the Techichimecs, who founded Tlaxcala; and the Acolhuis. All three of these spoke the Nahoa or Nahuatl language. The last important tribe to emigrate from the north were the Aztecs, who reached Anahuac about 1195. It is thought by some they were the builders of the ruins found in New Mexico and Arizona and that these mark the stopping-places in their migration. After leading a nomadic life for 130 years, in which their numbers were greatly diminished by war, they founded the town of Tenochtitlan on the islands in the lake, in 1325. This is now Mexico City. Growing numerous and powerful, they conquered the surrounding tribes, reducing them to slavery. These were the people whom Cortez conquered. Their dominion did not extend over all that is now embraced in Mexico, however.

No Pensions for Slaves.

Are the negroes who were formerly slaves going to be pensioned?—M. P. G., Fairburn, Ga.

No. There is no indication that congress will ever pass a law for that purpose. Twice, to our knowledge, bills have been introduced in congress to pension them, but no action ever was taken. The last time was a year or so ago, when somebody presumed on Mr. Hanna's good nature to introduce such a bill. Mr. Hanna was not the author of the bill; it was prepared and handed to him, and when he introduced it, he stated it was by request. The bill was referred to a committee, and that was the last of it. It was simply a swindle, perpetrated by some sharper. As soon as it was introduced, negroes traveled through various localities in the south, telling the ignorant ex-slaves that Senator Hanna had introduced a bill to pension them, and then asked for contributions of money "to help pass the bill." The ex-slaves did not know that no money is needed to pass a bill, and the swindlers presumably reaped a rich harvest. There is not the remotest probability that the ex-slaves will ever be pensioned.

Filling a Senatorial Vacancy.

Should the Ohio legislature, now in session, fail to elect a United States senator, would the governor have power to appoint one to fill the vacancy until the next meeting of the state legislature?—I. G., Grand Rapids, O.

The constitution of the United States gives the governor power to appoint a senator only when the legislature is not in session, and only until the legislature meets. If the legislature fails to elect, the governor has no power to fill the vacancy. Two years ago, both of Delaware's senatorial seats were vacant for this cause. Oregon was another example, and there have been others. So, if the general assembly of Ohio, at its present session, should not fill the vacancy created by the death of Senator Hanna, the vacancy would continue until the next general assembly meets, in January, 1906.

Varieties of Coal.

I see in your valuable paper that coal is made of ferns and other vegetable growths. What causes the different kinds of coal?—W. B. W., Van Wert, O.

The difference in kinds of coal is referable to various causes. Some coal is very pure, other mines produce a slaty coal. This state is because some ancient river, emptying into the marsh, brought down clay in its waters, which settled to the bottom. Anthracite is simply bituminous coal which, under great pressure, was subjected to enough heat to slowly drive off the lighter hydrocarbons in the form of gas. Lignite is a brownish coal, which was not buried deep enough to give sufficient pressure to make it a compact coal. Any good school geology will tell you far more than we have room to give.

"Points" in Trading.

T. R., Cowen, W. Va., and C. R. B., Reedy, W. Va.: A "point" in trading on an exchange is the smallest difference in price recognized by common consent; the unit of variation in price. Here are some examples:

Cotton is traded in, on the exchanges, in 100-bale lots, 500 pounds to the bale. A "point" is one-100th of a cent per pound. Suppose cotton were selling at 13.9 cents a pound, and advanced to 13.91 cents, that would be a rise of $5 on a lot of 100 bales. Prices either go up by one or more points, or down in the same way. No other unit of variation is recognized.

A "point" in coffee is 5 cents on 130 bags of 300 pounds each. A "point" in sugar is a difference of 5-100ths of a cent on a pound. Thus, if the price is 4.35 cents a pound, and it goes up one point, the price is thus 4.40 cents. A "point" in stocks is one-eighth of one per cent; in wheat and other grains is one-eighth of a cent per bushel.

To Enter Naval Academy.

Please state the way of entering the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. What are the studies and requirements necessary to pass the examinations?—C. E., Mancelona, Mich.

There is only one way possible for you to get appointed a midshipman at Annapolis, and that is by appointment by the representative in congress from the district in which you live. And he has an appointment only once in four years, because the course at Annapolis is four years, and he cannot appoint another until his former appointee graduates. So your only plan is to write at once to him. The secretary of the navy, as soon after March 5 in each year as possible, must notify in writing each member and delegate of the house of representatives of any vacancy that may exist in his district. The nomination of a candidate to fill the vacancy is made, on the recommendation of the member or delegate, by the secretary. Candidates must be actual residents of the districts from which they are nominated.

The course of midshipmen is six years, the last two of which are spent at sea. Candidates at the time of their examination for admission must be not under 15 nor over 20 years of age and physically sound, well formed, and of robust constitution. They are examined mentally by the academic board in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, United States history, world's history, algebra through quadratic equations, and plane geometry (five books of Chauvenet's geometry, or an equivalent). Deficiency in any one of these subjects may be sufficient to insure the rejection of the candidate. They enter the academy immediately after passing the prescribed examinations, and are required to sign articles binding themselves to serve in the United States navy eight years (including the time of probation at the naval academy), unless sooner discharged. The pay of a naval cadet is $500 a year, beginning at the date of admission. This is only sufficient to pay board, washing, clothing, and other necessary expenses, on the most economical basis possible at the academy.

For the great mass of aspirants, including yourself, these are the salient facts: You can get an appointment only through your own representative in congress. He can appoint one cadet every four years. Consult him, by letter or personally, and find when he next has an appointment, and whether he will appoint by a competitive examination, or personally.

St. Peter's Death.

Please tell me about the death of St. Peter. It is said he was crucified with his head downward, but I am unable to find his death recorded anywhere. — V. M., Coldwater, Mich.

The history of the closing years of Peter's life is very vague. We have nothing but tradition. It is claimed that he and Paul founded the Christian church in Rome; but if so, Peter did not visit that city until the closing years of his life. The tradition of the church is that he suffered martyrdom at or about the same time as St. Paul, in the persecution under the Emperor Nero, and that he was crucified. The story that he was crucified head downwards is not believed to be worthy of credence.

The Pawpaw.

I saw a poem about pawpaws in The Blade, and as I do not know what pawpaws are, I come to you for information.—G. B. C., Balsam, Pa.

The pawpaw is a tree and its fruit, the asimina triloba, native of North America, and growing wild, mainly in river valleys from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, as far north as Boston and far south as Virginia. It is also found in the southwestern states. The shrub or tree is very showy on account of its foliage, the obovate-lanceolate leaves being 6 to 9 inches long. The pawpaw tree branches near the ground, throwing its branches upward like the peach, and when not eaten off by stock, forms a beautiful conical mass of foliage. It belongs to the custard-apple family. The fruit, ripening about September, is 3 or 4 inches long and about one-third as thick, uneven as if slightly swollen in places; its skin is thin and deep green until fully ripe, when it becomes yellowish; in fact, it looks like a thick, green sausage. Within are large, flat hard, brown seeds, arranged in rows of four to nine, imbedded in the flesh of the fruit, which, when ripe, is as soft as custard, yellowish in color and very sweet. Some consider its taste too sweet and mawkish, while others prefer it to the banana. It grows only in rich soil, and, if cultivated, would be an excellent addition to our native fruits. It is very common in the valleys of southern Ohio.

Rheumatism

Vibro Discs cure Rheumatism. They are applied externally and draw out the Rheumatic poison as if by magic. This new remedy is different from all others, and cures every form of this painful disease quickly, thoroughly and to stay cured. Don't take my word for it, but test it yourself without cost. Send me your name and address and I will send you a complete treatment—a full Dollar's worth of these wonderful Discs—and won't ask you to pay for it now or in the future. I will also send you an elegant illustrated Book that tells all about Rheumatism and how Vibro Discs cure it. All this costs you nothing. Don't send any money, not even a postage stamp, but send me your name and address TODAY. Prof. S. M. WATSON, Dept. 13, Battle Creek, Mich.

The Island of Hayti.

N. C., Lockwood, W. Va.: Hayti was settled by the Spanish, and was a Spanish colony. About 1630 the buccaneers began to infest the West India waters. They were pirates, preying upon commerce. They were nearly all French, and they made the western coast of Hayti their favorite haunt. Finally, in 1697, Spain ceded the western end of the island to the French. In 1804 this western half proclaimed its independence, and it is the republic of Hayti. It has been the scene of chronic revolutions. The inhabitants are chiefly negroes, and their language is a debased French.

The eastern end of the island remained a Spanish colony till the early part of the nineteenth century, when it declared independence, and became the Dominican Republic, now referred to generally as Santo Domingo. It is this country which is the seat of the troubles about which you inquire. Its area is 20,557 square miles; population 417,000, nearly all negroes. The language is a debased Spanish.

English Church Tithes.

Editor Blade:—In the Question Bureau of your issue of February 4, you state that the "Church of England is supported by a special system of taxes, assessed on all persons living in the parish, without reference to their religious beliefs." This is a mistake—a very general one.

In ancient days, following the precedent of God's commands to the people of Israel, all property from the land, whether crops or flocks and herds, was tithed (the tenth taken) for the support of the priests. There are still in evidence in England a few immense buildings called tithe barns, used to contain the tithes.

In time it was found more convenient to pay the tithes in money. Later still, the tithes were commuted—that it, the average of seven years' crops and prices was taken for a basis, every seven years. Some land is tithe free, because the owners gave a lump sum to make it "free forever," or in other cases for different terms of years. Much land was given to the church by the people for the endowment of cathedrals, churches, colleges and schools. The deeds are still in existence. In 1900 land fell to the church which had been leased for a thousand years. Land is sold and let subject to the tithes. Tithe-free land fetches a higher price and higher rents.—M. J., Brevard, North Carolina.

Republic of Mexico.

F. B., Ft. Collins, Col.: The constitution of Mexico follows the general lines of that of the United States. It is a federative republic of 27 states, with one territory and a federal district. Each state manages its local affairs, as with us, while the national government governs in all matters affecting the entire country. The legislative power is vested in a congress of two houses—representatives and senate. Each state has two senators, while one representative is elected for each 40,000 inhabitants. The president is elected by electors, chosen in the same way as our own presidential electors. His term is four years, and he may be re-elected as often as the people choose.

Roosevelt Is President.

Is Theodore Roosevelt president of the United States, or is he simply acting president to fill the vacancy until next election?—A. T., West Unity, O.

He is the president quite as much as though he had been elected. There is no constitutional provision that, in case of the death of the president, the vice president shall become "acting" president. On the contrary, it says "the powers and duties of said office * * shall devolve upon the vice president." Had it said these duties shall be discharged by the vice president, the case would have been different; but it says they "devolve" upon him, which means in rightful succession.

Navies of the World.

Will you please tell me what the strength of the navies of the world is? I do not want the number of vessels of each navy but how they are rated in their fighting capacity.—E. R. C., Cedar Creek, Mich.

Your question was answered in Bureau of the issue of Feb. 25. Refer to it. To this we may add that estimates of the actual fighting strength of the navies of the world differ materially. This is owing to the point of view. The list as we gave it on Feb. 25, disregarded all naval vessels but battleships and cruisers, for the reason that they are the vessels on which victory most depend, after all. To complete the matter, and rid the crowded columns of the Bureau of all further discussion, we give a comparison made by the New York Sun, on the basis of total tonnage of the entire navy of each power, including all classes of vessels, of whatever kind.

In the first table the present rank of the powers in total naval tonnage is shown:

Nation.	Tons.
Great Britain	1,516,040
France	576,108
Russia	416,158
Germany	387,874
United States	274,405
Italy	258,3?8
Japan	243,586
Austria	93,913

In the following, their rank is given as it would be if the vessels now building were in service:

Nation.	Tons.
Great Britain	1,867,250
France	755,757
United States	616,275
Russia	555,432
Germany	505,619
Italy	329,557
Japan	253,681
Austria	143,853

The probability therefore is that the United States will soon rank third instead of fifth in naval strength, passing both Russia and Germany and being exceeded only by Great Britain and France—that is, if total tonnage is made the basis of comparison.

Why We Can't Answer.

For various reasons, chiefly because we have not the information or the article asked for, we can not answer the following:

M. K., Elk Point, S. D.; S. S., Silverton, N. C.; J. G., Utica, Ill.; W. W. P., Eagle, N. Y.; R. C., Missouri.

If the President-Elect Should Die.

Suppose the 4th of March fell on Sunday and the President-elect should die or get killed between Sunday, noon, March 4th, and the time set for the taking of the oath, who would become President?—H. F. R., Sistersville, W. Va.

In that particular case the Vice-President-elect would be sworn in as President. If he had also died or been killed, then the succession would devolve on the secretary of state in the cabinet of the outgoing President. In case of his disability, it would devolve on the secretary of the treasury, and so on.

Coinage Rates.

What is meant by the ratio between the coinage of gold and silver?—A. M. H., Curtin, W. Va.

Cash wheat closed Saturday in the Toledo market at $1.05 a bushel. Cash corn closed at 47 cents a bushel. How much corn was worth the same as a bushel of wheat? Dividing 105 by 47, we get 2 and 11-47ths. That is, the ration of a bushel of wheat to a bushel of corn is 1 to 2 and 11-47ths.

The ratio between the values of gold and silver is the same thing. Many years ago, an ounce of gold was worth just the same as 16 ounces of silver. That is, the ratio was 1 to 16. If you had an ounce of gold bullion and 16 ounces of silver bullion, you could sell them for the same amount each. So the coinage law was enacted, by which the amount of silver in the silver dollar was just 16 time as heavy as the amount of gold in the gold dollar.

The whole of the agitation for "the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1" was based on the mistaken idea that the mere enactment of a law could raise the price of silver. Do you think that, if a law were passed that a bushel of wheat should always be of the same price as 2 and 11-47ths bushels of corn, that farmers and millers and stock feeders would regard it? Certainly not. The price of grain depends on relative supply and demand. So does the price of silver or gold.

Miscellaneous.

W. L. C., Toluca, N. C.:—The editor is not allowed to print such requests.

W. W. P., Eagle, N. Y.: Senator Hanna was not a member of any church whatever.

M. H. B., Pond Gap, W. Va.:—Robinson Locke is the son of D. R. Locke, the author of Nasby.

J. A. W., Washington, O.:—The rules say we will answer no questions of law. Consult a lawyer.

C. I., Royal Center, Ind.:—No. The children of a soldier of 1812 are not entitled to anything.

D. L. Waynesville, Mo.: The mints at which coins are now made are at Philadelphia, San Francisco, New Orleans and Denver.

C. D. J., Flat Rock, Ill.: Consult the member of congress from your district, get him interested and work under his direction.

M. Q., West Liberty, Iowa: Florence Nightingale died at her home in England a few years ago at an advanced age. She was born in 1820.

F. B., Stacyville, Iowa: All grasses and fibers used in the manufacture of twine, rope, etc., from any part of the world, are admitted free of duty.

A. H., Oakharbor, O.: There are no special words in the English language to express such complex relationships. Call them cousins, and let it go at that.

M. G. N., Indianapolis, Ind.: There is no national law on the subject, of course, because its enactment is the right of the state; and there is no such law in Ohio.

N. T. M., Bloomingdale, Tnn.: We will have to refer you to the many articles printed about radium in The Blade within the past year. We have not room to repeat.

T. M. H., Theressa, Fla.: You know the passages of scripture referring to it. They are all we know about it. It is not defined, and no one has authority to define it that we know of.

H. C. P., Adelphia, Va.: In 47 years' residence in Ohio, the writer has never known of a negro being elected as member of a school board in the state, and knows of none now. There are negro teachers, teaching negro children, however.

H. P., Hoonah, Alaska: An enlisted man in army or navy has an undoubted right to sell his own personal property; but whether the regulations make an exception in the case of clothing we do not know. Ask the nearest army officer.

J. J., Little Falls, W. Va.:—There is no difference between one square mile, or inch, or any other measure and one mile or one inch square. With 2 or any other number there is a difference. Take a ruler, and make a square, one inch on each side. That square is one inch square, and one square inch. Next, draw a square two inches on each side. It is two inches square, but it contains four square inches. Why not draw a figure and see for yourself instead of asking us to waste space in answering a schoolboy question?

Royalty's Lonely Grief.

Many people thought that Queen Victoria devoted herself too much to mourning the loss of her beloved husband. But have those grumblers ever considered how far more serious a family bereavement is for a monarch than it is for an ordinary person? A sovereign is practically debarred from friendship on equal terms. If he has intimates outside his family, they are, after all, only upper servants, so to say. It is only his near relatives who can speak freely to him, who can call him by his Christian name. This is why kings are apt to be overgrieved by deaths in their family.—London Free Lance.

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Don't Wait Until You Are Worse

Taken in time, the suffering of this little one would have been prevented. Her mother writes me:

"Two years ago my little girl was sick continuously for six months. We tried many doctors, and they failed, yet it took only two bottles of your remedy to cure her, and she has remained cured. You can tell others of this cure if you so desire."
Mrs. C. H. Avery, Rockdale, N. Y.

'Tis a pity she did not first write me, before the case was dangerous.

The wife of Omer Andrus, of Bayou Chicot, La., had been sick for 20 years. For 8 years could do practically no work. He writes:

"When she first started taking the Restorative she barely weighed 90 pounds; now she weighs 135, and is able easily to do all her housework."

Twenty "dark" years might have been "bright" ones.

J. G. Billingsley, of Thomasville, Ga., for three years has been crippled with disease. Now he is well. He writes:

"I spent $250.00 for other medicines, and the $8.00 I have spent with you have done me more good than all the rest."

Both money and suffering might have been saved.

And these are only three from over 65,000 similar cases. These letters—dozens of them—come every day to me.

How much serious illness the Restorative has prevented, I have no means of knowing, for the slightly ill and the indisposed simply get a bottle or two of their druggist, are cured, and I never hear from them.

But of 600,000 sick ones—seriously sick, mind you—who asked for my guarantee, 39 out of each 40 have paid. Paid because they got well.

If I can succeed in cases like these—fail but one time in 40, in diseases deep-seated and chronic—isn't it certain I can always cure the slightly ill?

Why The Restorative Succeeds

You may oil and rub, adjust and repair a weak engine. It will never be stronger nor do its work better, without steam. More power—more steam is necessary.

And so with the vital organs. Doctor them as you will. That's mere repairing. Permanent cures never come save through treating the nerves that operate those organs.

And that my Restorative does.

After almost a lifetime of labor—of study at bedsides and research in hospitals—I made this discovery. I found a way to treat, not the organs themselves, but the nerves—the inside nerves—that operate these organs and gives them power and strength and health. That discovery has shown me the way to cure.

It makes my offer possible.

I know the remedy. I never forget the study, all the research, the trials, and tests that perfected it. I have watched its action year after year in cases difficult, discouraging. Time after time I have seen it bring back health to those poor ones whom hope had almost deserted. I know what it will do.

My only problem is to convince you.

And so I make my offer. And the bare fact that I make such an offer ought of itself to convince you that I know how to cure. Please read it again. It means exactly what I say. No catch. No misleading phrases in it. Simply this—you take the medicine and I will take the risk.

And you—not I—decide if you are to pay.

All You Need To Do

Simply sign the above—that is all. Ask for the book you need. The offer I make is broad—is liberal. The way is easy—is simple. The Restorative is certain.

But do not misunderstand me.

This is not free treatment, with nothing ever to pay. Such an offer would be misleading—would belittle the physician who made it. But I believe in a sick one's honesty—his gratitude. That when he is cured he will pay the cost of the treatment — and gladly.

I make this offer so that those who might doubt may learn at my risk.

Tell of it, please, to a friend who is sick. Or send me his name. That's but a trifle to ask—a minute's time—a postal. He is your friend. You can help him. My way may be his only way to get well.

I, a stranger, offer to do all this. Won't you, his friend, his neighbor, simply write?

He will learn from my book a way to get well. Perhaps, as I say, the only way for him. His case may be serious—hopeless almost. Other physicians—other specialists, may have failed. The matter is urgent, then.

Write me a postal or sign above today.
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Zuni Indians dance the Mask, the Flute and Snake dances.

Eleven sections of Arcaded Bazars of Stamboul reproduced.

Children ride giant tortoises with bridles and bits.

Devil dancers—the strange Medicine Men of Burma.

Famous Cabaret Brunnt, the Parisian haunt of the Bohemians.

Gallery of famous Irish beauties.

Tableaux of fashions from period of Roman colonies to the present.

Drive of tandem of Zebrules, the new hybrid animal not found in natural history.

Battle history of America in largest cyclorama ever constructed.

Gypsy Lane, of Barcelona, with genuine Romanys.

Boy Fire Brigade, Shetland ponies and complete apparatus.

Clouds of creation of world are of steam controlled by vacuum.

Burros carry persons up narrow trails into cliffs sixty feet high.

Genuine Geisha girls dance, sing and serve tea in native kiosk.

World recreated in hollow shell 150 feet in diameter and 115 feet high.

You remove your shoes before entering the Mosque of Omar.

Buddha Temple with 500 hideous idols of the fourteenth century.

Knights in armor tilt in tournament lists.

Carmac's Chapel on the rocks of Cashel.

Dadera, the annual sacrificial feast of India.

Transparent mirrors; yourself one instant; in the next living masterpieces of art.

Adam's Rib impersonated by a human being.

Street in Paris with architecture typical of all periods in France.

St. Lawrence's Gate at Donegal.

Way of Sorrows is 800 feet long; David street is 1,000 feet long.

Fiesta on the Corso de Seville.

Japanese trees with human and animal shapes.

Eight hundred wild animals roam at large, without bars or any screen between them and the public.

Chinese theatre with troupe of Chinese actors in drama.

Dublin's famous band of sixty "sober" musicians.

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A ride in a jinrikisha, a jaunting car, a sompan or a kajavak.

Russian theatre with troupe of forty natives in characteristic national amusements.

Six thousand performers on the Pike, and 1,500 animals.

A single chain of boats that carry 1,500 passengers at one load.

The Sunday School

THE MASTER OF THE STORM

The International Sunday-School Lesson for March 6 Is: "Jesus Calms the Storm." Mark 4:35-41.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

The preacher's "Blue Monday" is proverbial. Exhaustion follows intense service. One of Kipling's graphic pictures is of the utter wariness of Kim and his long deep sleep after he had helped his Lama to a resting place. Jesus, at the time of this lesson, was in the midst of his popularity, and his soul was well-night spent. He had been beset with crowds, every member of which had his own reason for thronging this young Rabbi, and all conceivable demands were being made upon his attention, sympathy and power. Finally, at the close of an intense day, the limit of the flesh's endurance seems to have been reached, and he bade his disciples sail him over to the other side of the Sea of Galilee.

The events of this passage are today's Sunday school lesson.

Away From the Crowd.

"It must be so nice to live on the main road," said a country woman to a friend whom she was visiting in a small town, "there is always something going on to occupy your attention—wagons and people passing all day." The remark revealed a type of mind devoid of interests and it bespoke a barren life with no resources in itself. It is well to be near men to serve them, but it is well also to draw apart from men to prepare for this service. Every worker with and for people understands the necessity of getting away from them, and this withdrawal is no sign of lack of love. George Herbert knew this when he sang:

"By all means use sometimes to be alone,
Salute thyself; see what thy soul doth wear.
Dare to look within thy chest—for it is thy own—
And tumble up and down what thou findest there."

Jesus made this a life principle. He insisted on his seasons apart. It seemed as if his spirit could be recuperated and revitalized only by his mountain-top meditations and communion with the Father. He even regarded these times of retirement as of as great importance as his days of service. The hurrying twentieth century, which would send every young man into his life work almost before the down has left his cheek, has much to learn concerning the importance of preparation from the unhurried Christ. He put out to sea that afternoon, leaving behind him those whom he could serve, and doubtless on the shore, watching the receding boat, were many whose spirits were sorely hungering for the Master's word, and whose bodies were still in need of the Master's touch.

A Weary Worker.

No picture of Jesus is more appealing to the common man than this one of the wearied worker. As a railroad laborer after his day's work on the section, or as a farmer at the close of a busy day at harvesting, or as a toiler over bench or books, so Jesus knew the bone weariness of the working-man. The Monday night of the Baltimore fire I saw curled up in the bulk window of a store on the edge of the burned district, utterly unmindful of the crowds, the lights and the noise, a sleeping soldier, whom sentry duty in those trying hours had completely exhausted. As this young man, who apparently in months had known no toil greater than clerical tasks, was oblivious of the tumult about him, so Jesus, in surpassing weariness lay slumbering in the stern of the little boat, which earlier had been his floating pulpit. Plainly, he had scarcely strength to stagger aboard. As a little child, weary after a day's play, falls at once to sleep when his head touches the pillow, so the tired Master was asleep as soon as he sank down on the stern of the boat. The rattle of the tackle as it got under way, and the sharp commands of Captain Peter as the boat cleared its little dock, were alike unheard by him. Only a man of toil can understand the complete weariness of Jesus at this hour.

"This is the gospel of labor—ring it, ye bells of the kirk!
The Lord of Love came down from above, to live with the men who work."

Asleep in the Storm.

There is no cradle like a little boat. Only they who have felt the deep, penetrating rest which the sea brings to those who in a tiny craft are tossed by the wind-swept billows can understand the sweetness and refreshment brought to Jesus by that sleep. Never babe slept more serenely in the shelter of its home than Jesus slept that evening on Galilee's bosom. The rising of the sudden storm, the darkening of the sky, the whistling of the gale as it came tearing down through the neighboring ravines with concentrated fury, never moved him at all. Even in his unconsciousness Jesus doubtless felt that sympathy with the elements understood by all sensitive souls who love the ocean best when it is storm-lashed.

Why should he not be serene? The whirling wind and he were on a common service; both were God's messengers. None of the storms of heaven can hurt the person who is on the Lord's business. For He who holds the winds in His fist holds his children in the hollow of His hand.

Some Scared Sailors.

The calmness of the calm excites the excitable. The storm had now assumed such proportions that even the weather-beaten sailors were terrified. They had made the boat snug and they were keeping her head to the wind, but still she was shipping water. The white horses of the sea leaped over her bulwarks and the blows of the waves shook her timbers.

And there lay the Teacher, unmoved by it all. Indeed, this unmindfulness was more than his disciples could understand. His serene sleep got on the nerves of these men of action. They wanted to be doing something, and in their fright—for they were undeniably scared—they wakened Jesus with querulous words, as a spoiled child addresses the parents whose ways he cannot understand, or as a nervous invalid speaks to his self-sacrificing nurse. "Master, carest thou not that we perish?" they cried, roughly shaking the sleeper. It was unwarranted rudeness, and utter forgetfulness of all that Jesus had been to them and had done for them; but they were frightened, and the entrance of fear means also the entrance of folly.

The Master of the Tempest.

The men in the boat were little prepared for what followed. They had expected sympathy, counsel and perhaps help at the oars, which were now out, or with the bailing out of the water, which was fast filling the boat. Instead, to crown all the marvels which these disciples had witnessed in the presence of their wonder-working Teacher, Jesus arose calmly and addressed the storm, as a master would address a servant: "Peace, be still!"

These men were sailors. They knew the powerlessness of man in the presence of the elements. How futile is human endeavor in the face of flood and wind and heaving billows they had learned in years spent by the side of the storm-swept sea. The healing of diseases or even the raising of the dead was less wonderful in their eyes than this sudden, awful and overwhelming stillness which followed the words of Jesus. Such a miracle passed discussion; they could only exclaim in wonder. Even they who knew him best little knew the greatness of their Master. Their experience was like that of every other disciple, who finds Jesus mightier, more precious and more hopeful with every passing day of service.

A Great Calm.

The peace which at once passed over the face of the waters was the same peace which had been dwelling within the heart of the sleeping Christ. It was a type of that peace which passes knowledge, and which He later bequeathed to His own. For every one of the heart-storms He has a similar effective word of peace.

Jesus nowhere promises immunity from storms, but he assures to His own safety in storms. The presence of Christ in a life craft does not keep storms away, but it renders them powerless to harm. The Christian life is not a boat sequestered on a mill-pond; it is a strong, well guided ship, able to ride the fiercest gales, which is far better. Christ's peace is the peace of strength in strife and not that of separation from strife.

WOMAN MARRIED ELEVEN TIMES

Mme. Schmultz, of Berlin, still only 27 years of age, was married recently to her eleventh husband, a German engineer. She has had a remarkable career, having married her first husband at Milan while she was still less than 16 years old. He was a Russian banker and, after three months of wedded bliss, he was found dead in bed from heart failure.

She soon married a second time, only to lose No. 2 as a result of a carriage accident. Her third venture was an American and she lived with him for three years in New York until he died from an attack of pneumonia. The other seven were got rid of in one way or another.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1904.

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THE VENEZUELA AWARD.

The Hague arbitration tribunal has made its decision on the claims of the three blockading powers—Germany, Great Britain and Italy—against Venezuela. The latter power neglected or refused to pay claims due to subjects of the three powers, which thereupon blockaded Venezuelan ports to enforce compliance; and, mainly through the good offices of the United States, the claims for preferential treatment by these three powers were submitted to The Hague tribunal.

The decision is, that 30 per cent of the duties collected by the Venezuelan government at the ports of La Guayra and Porto Cabello are to be set aside for the liquidation of the German, British and Italian claims; and the United States is commissioned to carry out the decision within three months. The preference given to the three blockading nations is justified by the facts that Venezuela had recognized, in principle, that their claims had good foundation, while it had in no manner recognized the claims of other nations which did not join in the blockade; and the latter made no protest against the claims of the three powers for preferential treatment.

Venezuela owes money to subjects of Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Spain, and other nations. These obligations are either for capital lost by individuals, invested in Venezuelan railways and other enterprises under a solemn guarantee of the Venezuelan government; or for damages to private property during the various revolutions which have occurred in that country.

As Venezuela neglected to take any steps looking to a settlement, the British and German ministers made a formal demand on December 7, 1902, and then went on board their respective warships. The Venezuelans made reprisals and imprisoned the crew of a British merchant vessel, but they were released at the request of United States Minister Bowen. Then the British and German war vessels captured or sank the few little vessels comprising the Venezuelan navy. Castro declared war. The United States then insisted that the Monroe Doctrine should not be violated. Castro gave Minister Bowen full power to represent Venezuela in an arbitration.

Germany demanded $30,000 in cash in settlement of the claims of German subjects, and an apology for insults to her flag. Great Britain demanded $40,000 to settle her claims, but waived any apology. These two powers and Italy demanded that their claims should be met from the customs receipts before those of other creditor nations. Mr. Bowen acting for Venezuela, refused to make a preference and the allies asked President Roosevelt to arbitrate the matter. He refused, and it went to the Hague on February 13, 1903, the blockade being at once removed. The Hague court grants the preference, as stated above.

The whole muddle shows the liability of the United States to be involved in a foreign war through the recklessness and irresponsibility of the South and Central American republics. Their governments either incur debts directly, or guarantee the bonds of railways, mining companies, etc., seeking lenders in foreign countries. Then they fail to pay. The creditors appeal to their governments. If there has been a revolution meantime—and they are constantly occurring—the new government demurs to paying the obligations of a former one. If force is used, the Monroe Doctrine is violated, and the United States involved. We must, in self-protection, make these little republics regard their obligations, or be perpetually in danger of a foreign war.

MR. ROOT'S PANAMA SPEECH.

Ex-Secretary of War Root's address at Chicago on Washington's birthday was a most luminous exposition of the position of the United States with regard to the Panama canal. It has been spoken of by some newspapers as a "defense" of the policy of this government; but "defense" implies attack, and there has been no attack on our course worthy of dignifying by that name, Partisan fault-finding for political effect is hardly to be so characterized. Mr. Root's address made clear the following points:

Sovereignty over the isthmus has always been held subject to the world's right to interoceanic transit.

New Granada's possession was qualified by the privilege of other nations for a neutral crossing.

The world has looked to the United States to build and to operate the canal.

Colombia's rejection of the generous offer of the United States was practically a confiscation of the canal property, and a prohibition of its use for its destined purpose and for the world's convenience.

Having prevented other nations from building, it was the duty of the United States to construct the canal.

Panama, to which the land belonged morally, was oppressed by the arbitrary dictatorship of Colombia—a faithless trustee.

We did not foment the revolution by which Panama came into its own.

That revolution having been successful, and Panama having achieved nationality, it was our duty to negotiate with the new trustee and to begin to build the canal.

That negotiation has been perfected since Mr. Root's address by the ratification of the canal treaty. The beginning of the actual work will be one of the notable historical events of 1904.

WHY THEY WERE CONVICTED.

While the conviction of Machen, Lorenz and the Groffs is a surprise to many who have followed the testimony, the verdict really hinged on the interpretation of the note episode. There were several features of that transaction that tended to cast suspicion upon it, and with the repudiation of the note, the entire fabric of the defense fell to the ground. Unquestionably, the jury could not reconcile the deal with the established reputation of the defendants as sagacious business men, and from this view of the case, there could be no other verdict.

The fight is by no means ended. The government announces its determination to prosecute with vigor the other charges against Machen, while the convicted conspirators, through their attorneys, have reiterated their innocence, and declared their intention to carry their case through to the highest court.

Justice Pritchard has been highly praised for the impartiality with which he heard the case and the fact that this praise comes from the attorneys from both sides is likely to strengthen public opinion in the justice of the verdict.

The outcome of the trial will no doubt have a moral effect on the public service. The large and small grafters who regard the government as legitimate prey will take to cover, and we can reasonably count on an era of official probity. It is an awful thing to contemplate, that men of the reputation and ability of Machen and Lorenz will depart from the straight and narrow path for pecuniary gain. And the offense of their wrongdoing is in nowise lessened by the fact that they selected the government as the subject for their operations.

A PAINSTAKING JURY.

The jury in the Machen-Lorenz case, after being out 43 minutes, made a request of Judge Pritchard that he declared to be "remarkable and unusual." They asked for the account book of George Lorenz, the famous note of $25-000, all drafts, checks, warrants and statements of each of the defendants and the testimony of each. With the consent of counsel, Judge Pritchard turned over the check and account book, but denied the request for the evidence. He said if there was any part of it about which the jury had any doubt, he would read it in order to refresh their memories.

While the request may be unusual, it certainly was not unreasonable. This jury had been listening to the trial for a period of nearly seven weeks, and not infrequently the evidence was interrupted by the arguments of the attorneys on mooted questions. There would be nothing strange if the twelve men found it impossible to make a connected and lucid sequence out of the great mass of testimony with the many breaks caused by the attorneys.

Many verdicts are arrived at without proper digestion of the facts. Jurors not infrequently fail to comprehend some important features brought out in a trial and reach conclusions not wholly substantiated by the evidence. While the practice of having the testimony read before the jury on its retirement might cause a congestion of the courts, it would save many disagreements and many retrials. In the end such a course might prove actually economical.

THE VICKSBURG INCIDENT.

The naval fight in the harbor of Chemulpo, Corea, in which the Japanese vessels sunk the Russian cruisers Variag and Korietz, has been the cause of an outburst of bitter feeling in Russia against the United States. There were war vessels of several neutral powers lying in the harbor, among them the United States gunboat Vicksburg. When the Japanese prepared to attack the two Russian vessels, the captains of the other neutral vessels asked the Vicksburg's commander to join in a protest against the Russian attack.

He declined, and his action was entirely right. Chemulpo is a Corean town, and was technically a neutral port. When the Japanese prepared to violate its neutrality, it was the duty of the Corean government to protest, not that of neutral nations. The captain of the Vicksburg did exactly as did the commander of the American squadron at the mouth of the Pei Ho river, who refused to join the fleets of other powers in bombarding the Chinese forts. He took the impregnable ground that this would be an act of war, and that the United States was at peace with China. For this refusal he received the thanks of our government.

His position was unassailable. The forts on the Pei Ho were manned by Chinese imperial troops. The imperiled legations at Pekin were endangered by Boxers, who were in reality rebels against the Chinese government. Our land expedition, in its fighting at Tien Tsin, on the road to the capital, and at Pekin itself, was battling with Boxers, not with Chinese government troops. The case there was different from that of the attack on forts garrisoned by government forces.

To return to the Vicksburg incident. The refusal angered the Russian press, which can not understand why popular sympathy in the United States is so markedly pro-Japanese. Then some enemy of this country at Chemulpo sent out the report that the captain and crew of the Vicksburg refused to aid in saving the wounded and drowning Russian sailors when their vessels were sunk. The captain has promptly denied the story, showing that his boats were among the first to reach the scene, and that he also sent medical supplies to the wounded. The Russian press, however, still parades the lie, in order to work up Russian enmity toward this nation. It is a silly game they are playing, and may become dangerous.

THE DIFFERENCE IN TIME.

When you read of events in the Far East happening at a given hour of a given day, in the war between Japan and Russia, the difference in time between you and the seat of war becomes of interest. For example, the opening engagement of the war—the night attack on the Russian fleet at Port Arthur by the Japanese torpedo flotilla—began at 11:30 p. m., Monday, February 8. At that moment it was 9:25 Monday morning here in Toledo, and at all points using central standard time. The difference of time is about fourteen hours. That is, when the hour of any event in Corea or the Yellow sea is given, the time here at which it happened was fourteen hours earlier.

The senatorship will give Mr. Dick something like his fourteenth title, and he is young yet.

NEXT WEEK

We Will Report the Result of the Presidential Canvass.

The Blade goes to press at 5 o'clock every Tuesday evening. This is written Tuesday afternoon and each mail still brings a shoal of responses to our request for an expression from our readers and all Republicans as to whom they prefer for the Presidential candidate of their party this year.

The bad weather is delaying mails, and, although we requested that no preferences be mailed us later than last Saturday, it will be a day or two yet before those mailed on that day from distant postoffices will reach us. Hence it is impossible to give results in this issue. In fact, if all the letters and cards were in our office today, it would still be impossible. The gentlemen who are doing the counting are using as much care as they would were they counting the ballots at a regular election. It will be the end of the week, without doubt, before the task is completed, so that a tabulation of results by states will be possible.

Next week we will publish the full results. Meanwhile, we desire to express The Blade's most hearty and grateful thanks to the readers who have taken so deep an interest in the matter. Furthermore, if there are any of your friends who are not subscribers, but who would like to have a sample copy of next week's issue, tell them to drop us a postal card requesting a sample copy of the Weekly Blade for March 10. We will gladly mail it free of charge to any one.

THE OPPONENTS OF THE CANAL TREATY

The vote on the ratification of the Panama canal treaty stood 66 to 14. There were three pairs; and, as the ratification required a two-thirds vote, two senators in favor of ratification paired with each senator opposed. The list of those who continued their opposition to the last ditch is a roster of the extreme partisans—the senators who are ruled by party bigotry, by a determination to be "agin the administration" on every measure, no matter if it be utterly non-partisan, and of the highest benefit to the country. They think that the intrinsic merits of a measure should not count when it is proposed by a Republican administration. The role of these irreconcilables is:

Nays—Bailey, Bate, Blackburn, Carmack, Culberson, Daniel, Dubois, Gorman, Morgan, Newlands, Patterson, Pettus, Teller, Tillman—14. Paired in opposition—Overman, McLaurin, Martin.

Bailey and Culberson are from Texas; Bate and Carmack from Tennessee; Daniel and Martin from Virginia; Morgan and Pettus from Alabama; Patterson and Teller from Colorado; Blackburn, Kentucky; Dubois, Idaho; Gorman, Maryland; Newlands, Nevada; Tillman, South Carolina; Overman, North Carolina; McLaurin, Mississippi. But three of these senators are from the North—those from Colorado and Idaho. Newlands represents the "rotten borough" of Nevada; and he, like Teller and Patterson, are relics of the most fanatical of the free silverites. The remainder are all from the states of the old South.

Morgan set the seal of dishonor on his conduct by this vote. For years he was the champion of an isthmian canal; but when the Panama route was selected, he became most bitter in his opposition, thus showing that his interest was only in the Nicaragua route, and that he preferred that there should be no waterway between the Atlantic and the Pacific, rather than it should cross anywhere else than via Nicaragua. Gorman endeavored to make political capital for his own Presidential candidacy by opposition to the Panama canal. He endeavored to bind the Democratic members by caucus action; but as soon as this fact became known, the vigorous protests of the people of their states caused a number of the Democratic senators to cut loose from Gorman. The net result of the latter's picayune political play is to eliminate him from consideration as a possible Democratic candidate.

The majority of these fanatical partisans will be speedily eliminated from the Senate. They signed their own political death-warrants by their bigoted opposition to the most important measure which has been before the Senate for many years.

COREA, THE "HERMIT KINGDOM"

The Blade has received from the Open Door Emergency Commission, 150 Fifth avenue, New York, two little booklets, one on the Corea mission of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the other on its Japan mission. Both contain a great deal of useful information concerning the people, religions and mode of life of the people of the two countries.

The work on Corea is by Rev. Henry G. Appenzeller, D. D., who founded the Methodist mission in the Hermit Kingdom, and has spent the most of his active life there. From his little book we find that the area of Corea is about 80,000 square miles, being about twice as large as Ohio, and having 12,000,000 people—about twice as many to the square mile as this state. The emperor is an absolute ruler, being known to his people as "the father." It is assumed that he rules by direct commission from the gods. He is of the Ye dynasty, which was established just a century before America was discovered—that is, in 1392. The present monarch was born in 1857, and ascended the throne in 1864.

The Corean people have a mixture of religions. The original cult of the people is Shamanism, which is briefly the worship of innumerable spirits that live in earth and sky, in the forests and fields, in town and country. A large part of the Coreans still follow this, which includes also ancestral worship, a man's progenitors being supposed able to exert influences for his prosperity and well-being if proper honors are paid them. Buddhism was introduced many centuries ago, and has a large proportion of followers. Confucianism was brought from Corea's neighbor, China, and has also a large following. These three religions hold undisputed sway over the Coreans, except the comparatively few natives who have exchanged their ancient faith for Roman Catholicism, the Russian Greek faith, or for the creeds of the Methodist, the Presbyterian and the English churches.

Seoul, the capital, with a population of 200,000, is the largest city. Its name is pronounced "so-owl," accented on the first syllable. It is surrounded by a wall six miles long and 42 feet high, with eight massive gates. As in Italy all roads lead to Rome, so in Corea everything leads to Seoul. It does the thinking for the whole people. What Seoul does and thinks, the whole people do and think. The Japanese troops occupied it without resistance a short time ago, and as a result Japan will largely direct Corean affairs in the near future, unless the Russians should drive them out and absorb the country. Corea is on the eve of great changes, but their character must depend upon the outcome of the present war.

JAPAN'S NEW TREATY REGARDING COREA

Japan shows herself in earnest in following a broad-minded policy with other nations. In the present struggle with Russia, she has the sympathy of the civilized world, because she has stood sturdily and consistently for the open door to the trade of the world in the Far East. She is not seeking to close the ports within her sphere of influence to all trade but her own. Russia, on the other hand, is constantly encroaching in Eastern Asia; and wherever she throws the shadow of her autocratic tyranny, she closes the country to all trade but Russian.

That Russia designed, or designs, to absorb Corea is known to every one who is au courant with passing events. Japan has been credited with a similar design—not from the same motives as Russia, however, but as a matter of self-preservation against the encroachments of that power. Japan has just made a treaty with Corea which places her on the same elevated plane regarding Corea as that occupied by the United States regarding Cuba in 1898.

Japan, by this treaty, guarantees the independence of Corea and the integrity of the latter's territory. This treaty is a notification to the world that, if she be successful in the conflict with Russia, she will not play the land hog, but maintain Corea as an independent nation against all aggressions by Russia. We took the esame ground as to Cuba when we took up arms to free her from Spanish oppression. European nations did not believe us. They confidently expected the annexation of that island to our territory. It was not until we withdrew entirely from Cuba, after establishing a free and independent form of government, that the world would believe we meant what we said.

Japan is doing the same thing as to Corea. This treaty was the spirited and honorable reply of the Mikado's government to the whining, hypocritical note of Russia to the powers, complaining that Japan has violated Corean neutrality. The announcement of the treaty angered the sleek, oily diplomats of St. Petersburg, and Russia has announced that she will "ignore" the treaty. Translated into plain English, this means that she will gobble Corea if she has the power. All progressive and broad-minded people the world over hope for the success of Japan in stopping the land and trade grabbing of Russia in the Far East.

BRYAN AN ARTFUL DODGER.

Mr. Bryan is a thorn in the side of the Democratic party, but he is not going to have all the fun to himself. There is a disposition to make trouble for him. Many Democrats are growing very restive over his self-assumed dictatorship over the party. On his recent Southern tour he has been asked publicly as to the possibility of his bolting the Democratic nomination this year, and, as might be supposed from his previous demagogic course, he dodged direct replies. When he reached Columbia, South Carolina, the State, the leading newspaper, put these questions to him in writing:

> If the St. Louis convention adopts a platform or nominates a candidate not favored by you, either or both, would you refuse to support the platform or the ticket?
>
> If the free silver plank of the 1900 platform is not reaffirmed by the St. Louis convention, will you refuse to support the platform and the nominee?

Here are two proper questions, framed so that "yes" or "no" would be a complete and sufficient answer to either. But Mr. Bryan dodged. He replied, also in writing: "These questions cannot properly be considered or intelligently decided until the platform is adopted and the candidates selected. I think, however, that the question of support will have to be met by those who bolted in 1896 and 1900, rather than by those who have been faithful to the party."

This is a cowardly dodging of both questions. In effect, his reply is that he will not say what he is going to do until the platform is adopted and the candidate nominated. The remaining half of his reply is simply a guess that the free silverites will control the convention, dictate the platform and name the candidate. This guess has nothing to do with the questions propounded. Mr. Bryan was not asked his opinion as to the outcome of the St. Louis convention.

GEN. KUROPATKIN.

Gen. Alexieff Kuropatkin, the Russian minister of war, has been appointed commander in chief of the army in Manchuria, and is now on his way from St. Petersburg. He is perhaps the leading military man of Russia. He made a name for himself in the war in Turkestan in 1866, and in the Turkish war of 1877-78. In the latter, he served with that superb commander, General Skobeleff, and was severely wounded in the stubborn fighting at Shipka Pass. He made a name for desperate bravery.

What he will be able to do in the coming contest in Manchuria remains to be seen. In the war with Turkey, the Russians prevailed only through a policy of steady, hard hammering. Their foes, the Turks, are good fighters, and, being fatalists to the extreme, are very brave, believing they will not die until the time fixed by Allah. Kuropatkin considers brute force as one of the chief war resources; his policy is one of heavy hammering. It prevailed against the Turks, but only after a long struggle, with frightful losses. How this policy will answer against the clever strategy and the agile movements of the Japanese we have yet to see. There is a great deal of gossip in St. Petersburg over the appointment of Kuropatkin, some of his friends asserting that it is a move of his enemies to ruin him, as they believe the task set him is impossible.

CONGRESS MUST GO SLOW IN APPROPRIATIONS

The revenue of the United States is entirely dependent upon business conditions prevailing in the country. It comes from two great sources—customs duties on imported goods, and internal revenue taxes, chiefly on the manufacture and sale of liquor and tobacco. In a period of great business activity, the revenue increases, and the treasury enjoys a huge surplus. When activity declines, the revenue diminishes.

In the former case, when the revenue is abundant, the cry is at once raised that the tariff must be reduced, to prevent the piling up of an "unnecessary surplus." We are treated to long diatribes, showing the evils of a full treasury, and the people are exhorted to vote for the party which is opposed to the protective policy, on the pretext that the revenues are larger than necessary and should be reduced.

But if a period of business quiescence comes, without any tinkering of the tariff, the revenues necessarily shrink. The income of the government grows less, but there is no diminution of expenditures. The decrease in the revenue may even cause it to fall below the expenditures. Then, if there be no surplus in the treasury to supply the deficiency, Congress has but two alternatives—to increase the revenues by new taxation, or to authorize the issue of bonds to meet the deficiency.

The tremendous activity in all lines which has characterized the business of the United States for the period beginning with 1897, is naturally reaching its close. The enormous demand for almost all lines of goods drove up prices all along the line, and they have reached a very high general level. This of itself diminishes consumption, and there is a resultant decline in activity. There are no signs of a financial panic; the demand has slackened, though the total business of the country is far beyond what it was from 1893 to 1897.

This has reduced the volume of revenue. At the present rate of going, it is very doubtful if the balance sheet for the present fiscal year, which will end on June 30, will show the fourteen millions surplus which Secretary Shaw predicted last December. The treasury estimates for the new fiscal year, beginning with July, are that the receipts will fall 23 millions below expenditures. This is based on an estimate of 704 millions revenue and 727 millions expenditure. If Congress keeps its appropriations within the latter total, the deficit of 23 millions can easily be met out of the treasury surplus. But will Congress keep within the limit?

At present this seems doubtful. Already the appropriation bills which have passed the house, and those framed by the committees, run to a total of about 750 millions. Should they not be cut down, this would mean a deficit of 47 millions for the year, even if the revenues equal the estimate; and it is doubtful if they will. With the iron, steel and cotton industries depressed, the outlook is that the year's receipts will fall much below the estimates made last December.

It is necessary that Congress shall proceed cautiously, and reduce expenses wherever possible. It is true there is a cash balance in the treasury of some 240 million dollars; but the Panama canal will take 50 millions of this for the initial payments to Panama and to the French Canal company; besides, from that balance must be met the appropriations as yet unexpended, such as that of 131 millions for the navy. When these items are taken out, the treasury will no longer have a cash balance greater than safety requires to be maintained. The pruning-knife must be applied to the appropriation bills, and the many extra schemes for expending government funds outside the regular appropriations, must be negatived. Some are meritorious, some are not; but they all should be reported adversely.

SENATOR DICK AND BOSS COX

The way in which Ohio Republicans settled the senatorship was most disappointing to the Democrats, who saw the possibility of a breach in the organization. The Democratic press was filled with stories calculated to stir up trouble among the leaders, but the scheme has been worked so often with varying degrees of success that the Republicans refused to take the bait.

It soon became manifest that Gen. Dick was the choice of a great majority of Buckeye Republicans, and as he is also the recognized head of the party's affairs in the state, his selection followed as a matter of course.

Since the election, efforts have been made to discount Senator Dick's popularity and to give the credit of his election to George B. Cox. The Blade pointed out the fallacy and maintained that Mr. Cox merely climbed into the band wagon after he had carefully investigated the situation and found that Dick had the votes. Mr. James B. Morrow, in Sunday's Cleveland Leader, also takes this view of the case, as the following excerpt shows:

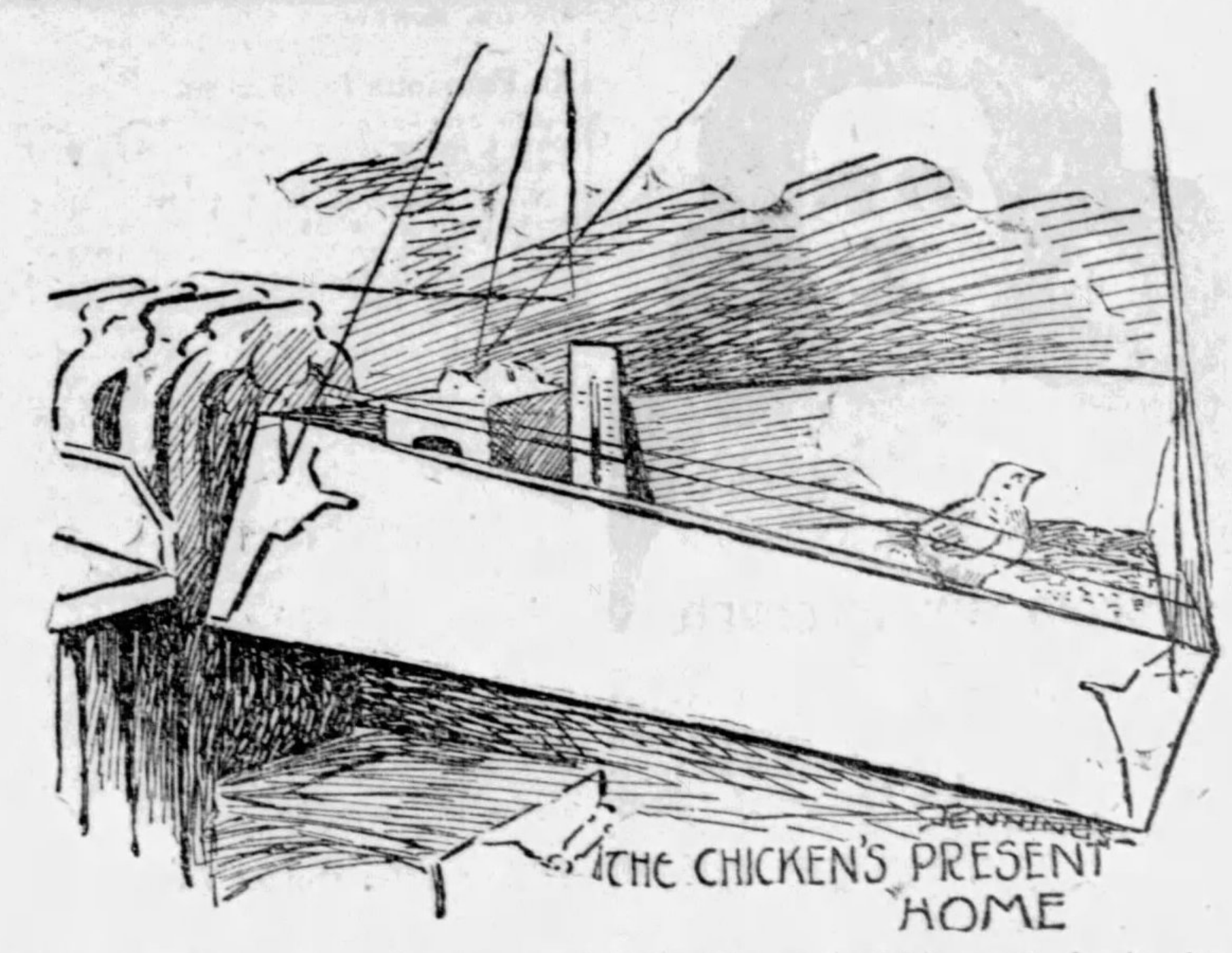
> And the honor came unsought. No combination was necessary. No pledge was asked of Charles Dick. No factional lines had been drawn. At 6 o'clock on Friday night of last week Dick was sure of being Mr. Hanna's sucessor. Up to that hour he had had no communication, directly or indirectly, with George B. Cox, of Cincinnati. Mr. Cox was in Cleveland. He had gone there to attend Mr. Hanna's funeral. With him were a band of trusted and adroit scouts. They talked with members of the legislature. They reported what they had heard and seen to their master. Cox is what is commonly known as a band-wagon politician. He says nothing until he is practically certain what is about to happen. Thus he is nearly always on the side that wins.
>
> These two men, Dick and Cox, met, for the first time, late on Friday night. Dick was sure of himself. He had more than enough votes to elect him senator—votes willingly offered to him, and not one of them had been solicited. Dick, I have no doubt, had to be indefinite in his talk with Cox, but Cox is intelligent and his scouts had been eager and industrious. The next day Cox returned to Cincinnati. Before he left Cleveland he said: "Governor Herrick will not be a candidate for senator. Dick will be elected. I can control from twenty-five to thirty votes in the legislature. They shall all go to Dick." Mr. Cox was snug in the band-wagon.

Therein lies the secret of Mr. Cox's strength. He goes with the majority.

Most of the Russian names are said to be accented on the last syllable. But the trouble is that when a fellow gets to the last syllable he has either forgotten all about the accent or is so tired that he doesn't care.

No wonder the Chinese are not a success at fighting. Nine out of every ten Chinamen look as though they had just been whipped.

The Radiator-Hatched Chicken



While carrying on a series of experiments in his laboratory with chicken life during the embryonic stages, Dr. Counter, a young dentist of this city, succeeded in hatching the chicken illustrated in this article by means of an ordinary steam radiator.

The egg was placed in a small paper box and hung from the radiator during the period of incubation. At the end of the 21 days, the chick was hatched and has since been kept in a paper suit box, about three by one and one-half feet, with a little shelter in one corner of it. The box is hung, as illustrated, near the radiator and its inmate, now three weeks old, is as strong and vigorous as one could expect a chicken to be raised under natural conditions.

While Dr. Counter is interested in the scientific part of his work, he is also a close student of nature and an ardent poultry fancier. This chicken is not of ordinary breeding, being a direct descendant of the pair of Buff Plymouth Rocks, winning the first prize and championship at the Boston and Madison Square Garden poultry exhibit, 1903, and which broke the record for high prices in poultry, the pair selling for the magnificent sum of $350.

Dr. Counter considers the hatching of the chicken the merest accident as the heat varied as much as ten degrees during incubation. He owns, besides, several fowl, kept at the Bassett home on Irving street, of which four pullets have lain on an average 20 eggs a week during these winter months. These fowl are all highly bred, one pair being the parents of the radiator-hatched chick.

MANY WANT TO JOIN HER

DR. ANITA NEWCOMB M'GEE.

Her offer to take a corps of nurses to join the Japanese army having been officially accepted, she is being deluged with applications from women in every station of life who want to join the corps.

"Nasby"

Some Letters Reprinted

Confederit X Roads,
(Which is in the State uv Kentucky.)
Sept. 19, 1884.

Mr. Barnum, the Cheerman uv the Democratic Nashnel Committy, considered it advisable for convenyence, to establish a branch headquarters in the West, wich he did at Looisville, and he honored me by puttin me in charge, makin me, ez it were, a sort uv Deputy Cheerman uv the Nashnel Committy.

I hired rooms and reseeved by express a complete dooplikit uv everything that is in the Nashnel Committy rooms in Noo York, and perceeeded to arrange em. The document room wuz, uv course, the most important thing, for the Democrisy runs heavier on literatoor this yeer than it ever did before, hevin different elements to deel with. Yoosooally we don't go much on dokyments, for the regler Dimekrat is ez impervious to printed matter ez a Monitor is to a paper wad. When he reads at all he don't quite understand, and a very large per cent uv our reliable voters don't reed at all, and this is the class wich we depend onto. When a Dimekrat gits so that he kin spell a word uv two sillables without running his tongue out, we consider him ez being on the high road to Republicanism.

Our goin into dockyments so large, this yeer, comes uv the fact that we hev the Independent Republikin masheen to run, and likewise we are sendin out sirklers by the milyun to the Prohibishnists, ez ef twas from ther committy, urgin uv em to stick close to ther prinsiples and vote for St. John. These people all read, and we hev bin compelled to yoose more money in printid matter and less in the gin mills than heretofore.

I reseeved the printid matter, two car loads uv it, and arranged it to my entire satisfackshen. I hed in one compartment the pamphlets to be sent to the Prohibitionists, urgin uv em to vote for St. John; in another a cirkler to the beer shops provin Blaine to be a Prohibitionist, and urgin uv em that eternel vigelence is the price uv onlimitid beer; in another Free Trade dokyments for the far Northwest; in another Pertecksbun dockyments for Pennsylvany, Noo England, Ohio and Injeany; in another a appeal to the Ablishn sentiment uv the Northwest, urgin that only by a Dimekratic triumf kin the niggers be ashoord uv their rites, and in still another a appell to the South to elect Cleveland ez the only hope uv gittin the nigger back where he belonged, ez a servant to his brethren.

Hevin' all this done I gave an entertainment at the "Bonnie Bloo Flag" 'sloon, commencin' at 8 p. m., preparatory to goin' to work the next mornin'.

I spose a bricklayer or a blacksmith kin drink noo Kentucky whisky from 8 p. m., till 4 the next mornin', and still do a sort uv day's work, but a statesman entrustid with delikit work wich reqwires keer, can't do it. He who drinks till 4 a. m., and snatches a few winks uv sleep twixt that and 8 a. m., and then attempts to work, must hev a sustaner or five afore he kin nerve himself up. These five drinks, with wat comes from the bottle on yoor desk are all very well, but wat condishn is the mind in? With grate zeel I went to work that fatle mornin', directin' persnelly, the sendin' out of these dokymence.

• • • • • • •

In about a week I begun to git responsis from my work. Wuz they encurridgin? Samples uv the letters reseeved at these hed-quarters suffise to show. I print them eggsakly ez they are written:

Gem Saloon, Dayton, O.

Democratic Committee, Louisville:

What in h—ll and blazes is the meanin uv the serkelers I hev reseeved from yoo? Do you want me, wich hev kep a s'loon in this city for twenty years to vote for that d—d fanatic St. John, and Prohibish? Is that wat Dimocrisy meens, this yeer, after contribitin liberally to the campane funds and keein a dozen or more voters in soak agin elecshun day at my own cost? Ef this is Dimocrisy count me out. I hev turned out my voters to skirmish for themselves and wash my hands uv pollytix, and shel emigrate to Montany.

BILLY M'GLORY.

Kokomo, Indiana.

To the Democratic Committee, Louisville.

A package of tracts urging me to contribute liberally to the Democratic campaign funds because in the success of Cleveland and Hendricks only can the liquor interests be sure of protection, was handed me by our postmaster today. There has been evidently a mistake. I had intended to vote for St. John, but if the immunity of dealers in intoxicating drinks depends upon the election of Cleveland and Hendricks, as you say, I may change my mind and vote for Blaine. I am at loss to know why this package was sent to me. Respectfully,

REV. SOLOMON THOMPSON.

To the Democratic Central Committee, Louisville:

Your tracts urging eternal vigilance in making sure of the election of Cleveland as the only means of securing absolute Free Trade, received. As I happen to be a manufacturer of iron, and neither the workingmen in my employ or myself feel like closing the mills, we are afraid we cannot comply with your request.

Respectfully,
ABRAM BELTON.

P. S.—Probably you made a mistake in the address.

To the Democratic Committee, Louisville:

A bundle of documents which you ask me to distribute and also to organize the Democracy of my section to the end of making sure of continuing the duties upon imported goods, was received. What do you take me for? I am a Free Trade Democrat, dyed in the wool, a believer in Hurd and Watterson and an honorary member of the Cobden Club. If this is Democracy, I don't want any of it in mine. Respectfully,

SETH MARTIN.

P. S.—Isn't there a mistake somewhere?

Pickensville, S. C.

To the Democratic National Committee, Louisville:

A bundle of documents, going to show that only in the success of Cleveland can the negro (we call it "nigger" down here) ever hope to have his rights and be recognized as the equal of the white, was received yesterday. As we don't want the nigger to have any rights, and as our views of what Democracy really is differ materially from yours, I am convinced there must have been a mistake as to this lot coming from a Democratic committee.

Respectfully,
COL. ALGERNON HAMPTON.

Ashtabula, O.

To the Democratic National Committee, Louisville:

A package of documents, with a request for me to distribute the same and urging vigilance in the canvass for Cleveland, because only in his success can the negro be reduced to his original condition of servitude, came to hand today. Up here the Democracy, while never Abolitionists, are heartily glad that slavery is abolished and will never turn a hand to re-establish it. Hasn't there been a mistake somewhere? Respectfully,

ABIJAH PERKINS.

Wat did all this mean? Why simply that in my dazed condishun I hed got the addresses and the dockyments mixed, and wat wuz intended for South Kerliny hed gone to Ashatbooly, Ohio, and wat shood hev gone to Wisconsin hed gone to Pennsylvany. Likewise I hed the Prohibishen matter sent to the sloon keepers and the sloon keeper's dockyments sent to the Prohibishnists.

Likker is a good servant but a bad master. Likker may be a good creecher, but when a campane hez to be managed with sech care ez the present one, when the intrests to be satisfied are so diverse and different, it hez to be let alone.

And therefore ez I can't possibly live without it, and ez to continyoo in so important a place wood be rooin eternel, I resined my posishen. I resined jist after reseevin a dispatch from Mr. Barnum orderin me to turn over the property to another man and git out uv the offis instanter. Mr. Barnum's dispatch wuz more viggerus than polite, but I forgive him.

Uv course the dockyments will be sent rite after this, but the gineral public hev hed an opportunity to know the extensive variety we hev on hand. I retire to privit life.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY.
(Privit Citizen.)

Current Events.

Captain Wainwright's report on San Domingo published. Landed marines after relatives of consular agent were wounded.

Bourke Cockran appointed to vacancy on ways and means committee; New York delegation turns down William R. Hearst.

Foreign relations committee of the senate will investigate subject of international arbitration, preliminary to negotiation of a treaty with France.

National bank deposits since February 6, 1903, increased 25 per cent more than loans. Since Nov. 17 the banks have regained all they lost in crop moving period.

Will of late W. C. Whitney leaves a quarter of a million to each of two stepchildren. Bulk of the estate left in trust to H. P. Whitney, one-tenth each to a son and daughter, and three-tenths to his daughter Dorothy.

Japan refuses to allow foreign attaches to accompany its fleet into action.

General Kouropatkin, commander in chief of the Russian army, will start for seat of war March 7.

Russian torpedo boats patrolling Red sea waiting to overhaul British steamers with coal for Japan.

Explosion in Warner sugar refining plant at Waukegan results in deaths of three workmen, many injuries, and property loss estimated at a million.

England has not interfered with presence of Russian gunboat Mandjul at Shanghai. It is said that the Chinese government will let the boat stay if it unships rudder and draws its fire.

Viceroy Alexieff issued proclamation to Chinese in Manchuria warning them not to oppose Russian military movements and observe neutrality by assisting Russia in every way possible.

Treasurer Walter A. Dawson, of the New York Housesmiths' union, is reported to have disappeared, taking with him $4,161 of the funds of the organization.

Japan is declared to have outwitted Russia in Corea through her rapidly moving forces and is now ready to hold the country against any attack.

Opinion is generally expressed at the Illinois Farmers' institute that seed corn of the state is much below the average in vitality this year, and thorough tests are recommended.

Diplomats in St. Petersburg fear that France may be drawn into the war through losses on Russian securities. Russian feeling against Great Britain grows.

France turns to England in consternation when Russian note is received declining longer to acknowledge the neutrality of Corea, the government fearing entanglements as the ally of the czar.

Wallace H. Ham, a prominent Boston insurance man, confesses to having embezzled $286,000 from his company, a church and a hospital of which he was treasurer. His confession was induced by an accidental demand for securities which he could not produce.

The Korean government has ordered its troops to join the Japanese in the field.

Five members of Franklin Union of Press Feeders are given jail sentences by Judge Holdom for picketing in violation of the court's injunction.

Commander Marshall, of the United States cruiser Vicksburg reports that he offered aid to the drowning Russian marines after the Variag had been sunk.

W. J. Bryan declines a proposed meeting with David B. Hill in New York, but calls on Mayor McClellan and expresses the opinion that the Democratic convention will reaffirm the Kansas City platform.

Dun's review of trade indicates better condition in many lines and an increase in the sales of iron and steel. The opening of outdoor work stimulates the demand for structural supplies.

Naval appropriation bill is passed by the house. Attempt to fix the price of armor plate, enforce the eight-hour day in ship construction and restrict the purchase of submarine boats fail.

Justice Levintritt in New York refuses to confirm the sale of the National Salt company's plants to the International Salt company, declaring the price inadequate and scoring the method of sale.

Labor pleads the cause of capital before a committee of the house. The rude eloquence of a shipbuilder demanding protection for American industry moves capitalists and congressmen to applause.

Government printing office is declared to be unsafe, and a menace to the lives of hundreds of employes in a report by the committee on public buildings presented to the senate.

President Roosevelt issues a proclamation putting into effect the Panama canal treaty and ratifications are formally exchanged by Secretary Hay and Minister Bunau-Varilla.

Associated Press says it is in a position to declare that parliament will be dissolved within six weeks. If the Liberals win, King Edward probably will summon Lord Spencer to form a cabinet.

General Kouropatkin, prostrated under the sacred image of St. Sergius, receives a blessing and prayers are offered for the success of Russian arms. The czar and czarina, after fasting, make confession of their sins.

THE SANITARY MOTHER GOOSE

Little Miss Muffet
Sat on a tuffet
Eating of curds and whey,
When along came a doctor
Who said—how he shocked her!—
"They've germs in them, throw them away."

Little Jack Horner
Sat in a corner
Eating a Christmas pie;
The microbes he got
Laid him low on the spot,
And little Jack never knew why.

Jack and Jill
Went up the hill
To fetch a pail of water;
Jill drank a glass,
Unboiled, alas!
And so the microbes got 'er

SYRUP OF FIGS

To sweeten,
To refresh,
To cleanse the system,
Effectually and Gently;

Dispels colds and headaches when bilious or constipated;
For men, women and children;

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Acts best on the kidneys and liver, stomach and bowels;

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CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co.

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N.Y.

The genuine Syrup of Figs is for sale by all first-class druggists. The full name of the company—**California Fig Syrup Co.**—is always printed on the front of every package. Price Fifty Cents per bottle.

Yards of Beautiful Pictures

We have just purchased a series of the very handsome and popular yard pictures issued by the Art Interchange. These pictures have never sold for less than 50c each. We are going to furnish them to The Blade readers at the very low price of.. **20c each**

3 for 50c —— or —— 8 for $1.00

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Yard of Violets
Yard of Pansies
Yard of Carnations
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Yard of Bride's Roses
Yard of Violets

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THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

WATCHES

We are prepared to furnish our readers with any grade or style of watch desired. Also vest chains, neck chains, or ladies' long guard chains. Write us just what you want and we will quote you prices that will pay you to place your orders with us.

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	$14.30
Extra for engraved case	$1.00
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case	11.65
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	15.90
Extra for engraved case	$1.00
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case	13.25
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case	9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case	11.30
MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.	
No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case	5.60
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case	7.20
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.	
No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	12.15
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	14.00
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Cut Paper Patterns.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered. Do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds. Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

Fancy Waist, High or Low Neck, No. 9230; Skirt, No. 9003.

Brown has always been looked upon as a color suitable for street wear only, but this season it has been so very popular that some of the evening toilets have been made with a touch of brown in place of the inevitable black.

The costume illustrated here is a charming study in ecru crepe de chine, trimmed with brown panne and lace dyed to match the crepe de chine. The gown is mounted on a foundation of ecru satin taffeta.

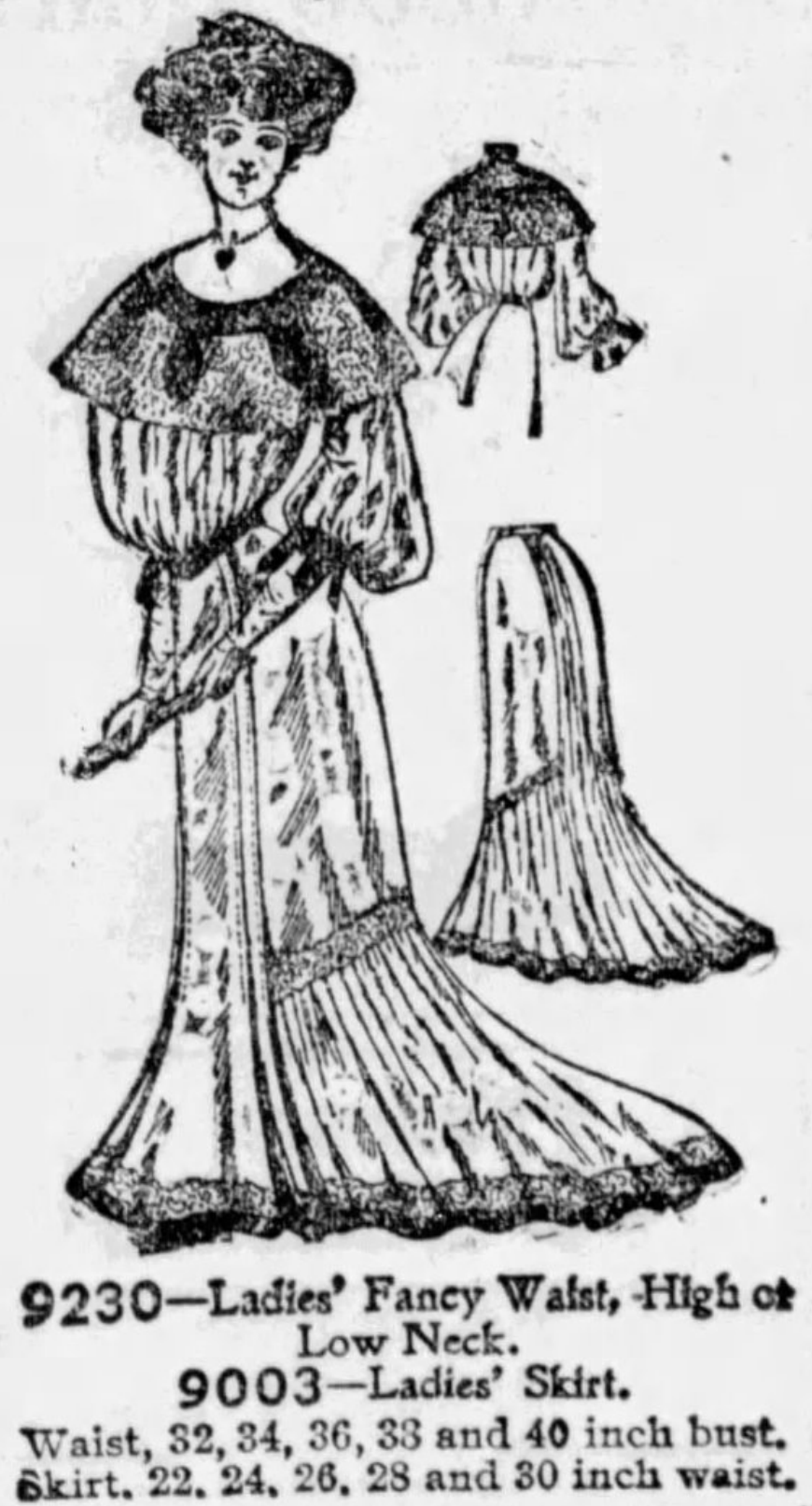
A glove-fitted feather-boned lining closes in the center back and is cut out round at the neck. Full backs and fronts are gathered and arranged around the decolletage, blousing stylishly over a narrow velvet girdle. A circular bertha of lace is surmounted by a velvet trimming that has fancy, pointed tabs back and front. They give a quaint droop to the shoulders.

One-piece puff sleeves fit the arm well from shoulder to elbow and are very wide at the lower edge, where the fullness is adjusted on cuffs that are shaped to match the neck trimming. The sleeves reach about half way between elbow and wrist.

If desired, the waist may be made high-neck with a round yoke of lace and a standing collar, the pattern providing the proper shaping for these parts.

The skirt has a narrow front gore or panel with two tucks on each side. They are narrow at the belt and increase in width toward the hem, adding to the sweep at the floor. The stitching in the tucks terminates at the top of the flounce.

A circular side portion is fitted smoothly around the waist and hips with small darts. It is given full length, and the flounce may either be applied or finished to form its lower portion. The flounce may be gathered or shirred at the top and finished with a lace band. It graduates in depth toward the back.



9230—Ladies' Fancy Waist, High or Low Neck.
9003—Ladies' Skirt.
Waist, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust.
Skirt, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist.

The back gore is very full at the waist and shirred closely into a narrow space. It falls in long graceful folds to the floor and trains slightly. A band of velvet at the foot is surmounted by lace insertion.

Costumes in this mode are made of China silk, foulard, taffeta, organdy, wool veiling, albatross or voile, and trimmed with contrasting material.

To make the waist in the medium size will require two and one-quarter yards of material 44 inches wide, with one yard of lace and three-quarters yard of velvet. The pattern, No. 9230, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

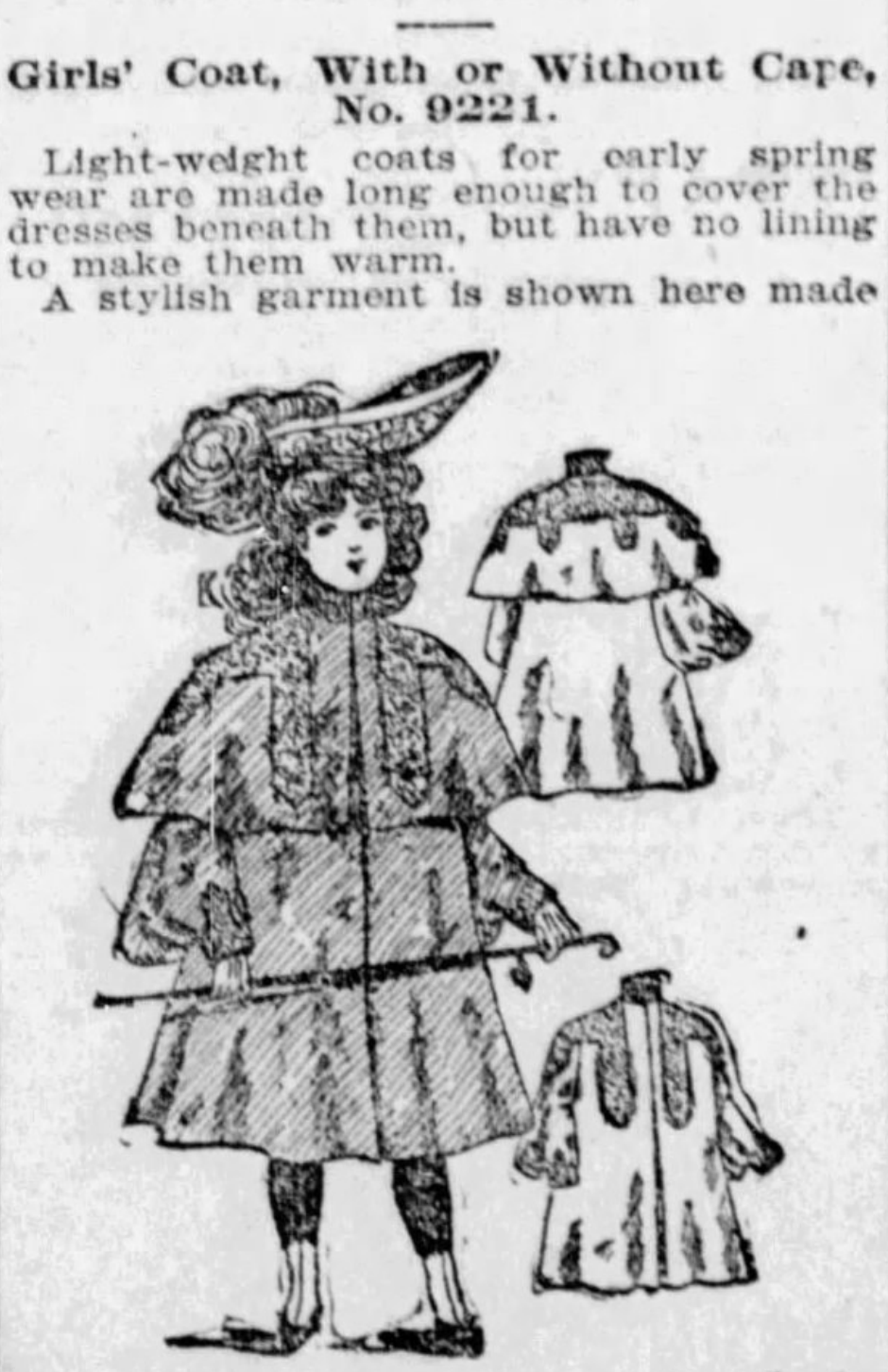
To make the skirt in the medium size will require six yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9003, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Girls' Coat, With or Without Cape, No. 9221.

Light-weight coats for early spring wear are made long enough to cover the dresses beneath them, but have no lining to make them warm.

A stylish garment is shown here made of marine blue Venetian, with heavy cream lace for trimming. The coat is shaped with shoulder and underarm seams, fits well on the shoulders and hangs loosely, falling in long, soft folds to the hem.



9221—Girls' Cape with or without Coat.
6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

The closing is made invisibly in single-breasted style. A deep military cape is included in the neck seam with a shallow lace collar. There is also a cape collar of lace. This has several pointed tabs all around and two long ones in front. If desired the coat may be made without the cape, and is a very dressy little garment when executed in this manner.

The sleeves are shaped with inside seams only, and fit the upper arm closely. They are quite wide at the wrist, where the fullness is arranged on fancy cuffs, drooping well at the back. The cuffs are made with pointed tabs on top to match the cape collar. Large sapphire buttons placed in the points of collar and cuffs give a very effective finish.

Coats in this style are made of heavy silks or satins, ladies' cloth, poplin, covert and cheviot, with velvet, silk, lace or all-over embroidery for trimming. Frequently the entire garment is made of one fabric and the trimming portions elaborately braided. Brass buttons on the collar and fancy silk frogs in front give a stylish military touch to coats of blue, gray or red.

To make the coat for a girl of eight years will require three yards of material 4 inches wide, with three-quarters yard for trimming. The pattern, No. 9221, is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
THE BLADE, TOLEDO OHIO

IROQUOIS FIRE.

Report of the Special Grand Jury on Liability

Chicago, Feb. 24. — The special grand jury, which investigated the fire at the Iroquois theatre, made its report Tuesday to Judge Chytraus, sitting in the criminal court. The report says:

"In fixing the liability our first inquiry was necessarily to ascertain upon whom rested the responsibility of furnishing the apparatus necessary to extinguish fire, as upon him or them alone, in our judgment, rested the direct duty of protecting the lives of those in the theatre. Our interpretation of the ordinances made this a plain duty of those connected with the management of the theatre, and the evidence disclosed that full authority to procure the necessary apparatus was vested in Will J. Davis, manager; Thomas J. Noonan, business manager and James E. Cummings, stage manager (These three were indicted for manslaughter).

"As to the liability of public officials, this object involves a clear elucidation of the duties of each as defined by law. That the city ordinance with respect to the inspection of theatres for the purpose of determining their safety and whether they are equipped with the appliances required for extinguishing fires, were not complied with was fully evident, and that such inspection devolved primarily upon the commissioner of buildings is clearly manifest.

(Building Commissioner George Williams and Building Inspector Edward Laughlin were indicted for palpable omission of duty).

"The mayor's duty under the building ordinances," said the grand jury, "is to revoke the theatre license when a report of non-compliance with the ordinances is made to him by either the department of buildings or the fire marshal. There was no evidence before us that a violation of the city ordinances by the Iroquois theatre was ever reported to him. The contingency, therefore, upon which his liability would arise never happened so far as we were able to ascertain. We are unable to construe the law which requires that 'the mayor shall take care that the laws and ordinances are faithfully executed,' to mean that he is to be held liable and personally responsible for its violation in respect to matters of which he has no personal knowledge and which are by law and the city ordinances placed under the control and supervision of some head of a department."

COAL MINES CAVED IN.

Scranton, Pa., Feb. 26.—One of the most extensive cave-ins that the northern anthracite coal region has ever experienced occurred in West Scranton early today. The cave-in has affected an area of about forty acres. Several houses have been wrecked and many families hurriedly removed their household goods to places of safety. When the first break occurred shortly after midnight the residents became panic stricken and rushed from their houses. There are about 200 in the district affected. Some are completely wrecked, others are out of plumb while nearly every house in the territory is twisted to such an extent that the doors and windows cannot be opened. The cave-in was caused by the settling of the surface over the Diamond vein of the Bellevue colliery of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western company.

Japanese Gold.

San Francisco, Feb. 26.—The steamer Doris, which arrived Thursday from the Orient, brought in her specie tank Japanese gold yen amounting to $1,025,000 in American gold. Much of this money was sent here in payment of supplies for the army and navy of Japan purchased in the past few months. Stowed in the hold of the steamer was about 550 tons of merchandise that will make up the bulk of the Chinese exhibit at the world's fair at St. Louis.

BLADE PREMIUM WATCH.

The largest club received by us during the month of February was a club of 200 names, from G. W. Range, Dayton, Washington. The promised premium watch will be sent by registered mail this week to Mr. Range.

CUBAN ELECTIONS.

First Ever Held Entirely Under Local Auspices.

Havana, Feb. 29.—The congressional elections, the first ever conducted entirely under Cuban auspices, were quiet and well conducted. Predictions of disturbances at certain points caused some apprehension, but so far as reported nothing unusual occurred.

Secretary of the Interior Yero and General Rodriguez, commander of the rural guards, received dispatches throughout the day from all parts of the island and informed The Associated Press that in not a single instance was disorder reported.

Cienfuegos, which was the scene of disturbances during the campaign, was no exception to this freedom from disorder. Rural guards had been placed there with a view to their quick availability should they be needed, but this was found to be unnecessary.

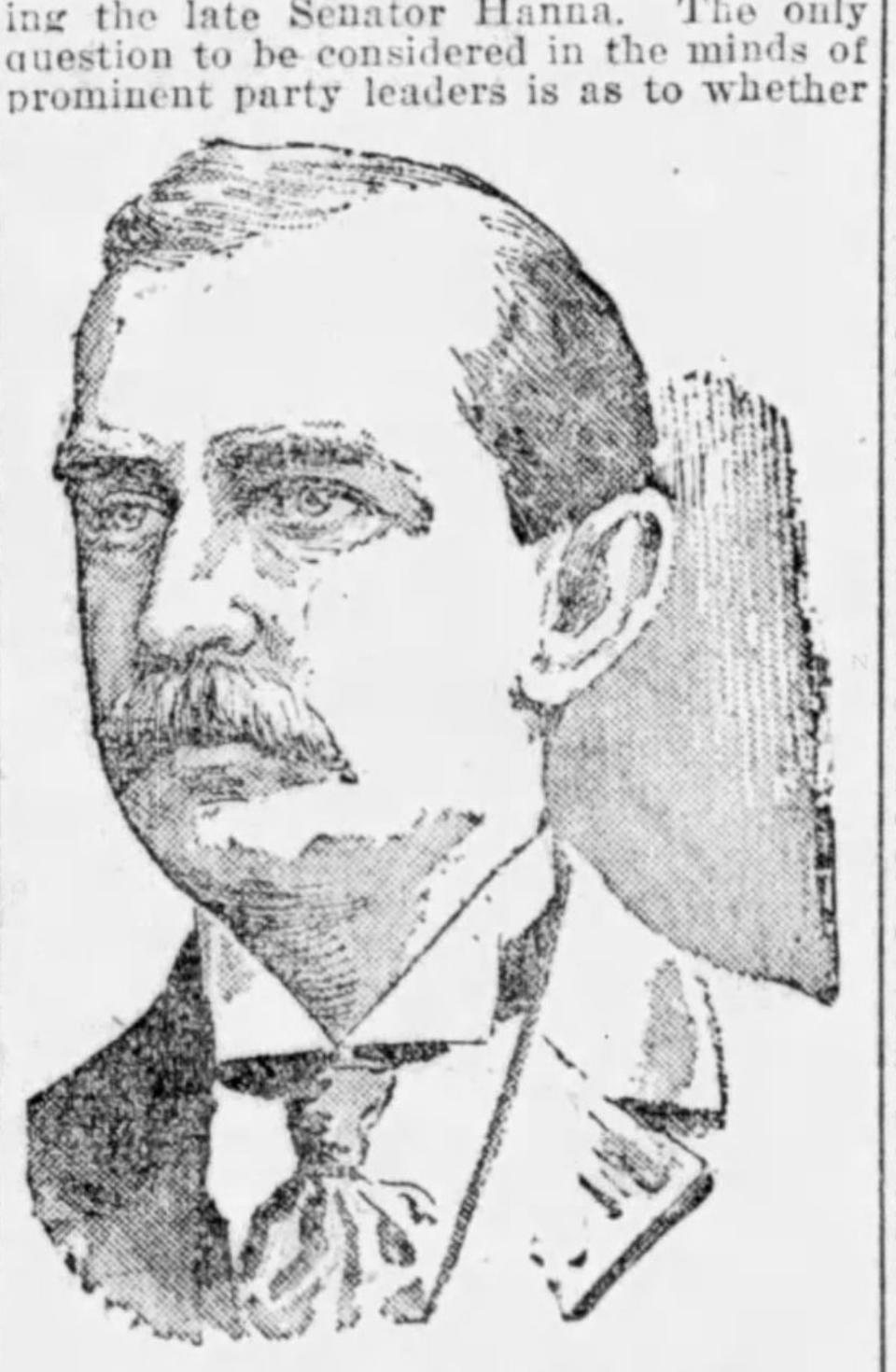
The conduct of those in charge of the polling places was excellent. The ballots were printed on the American plan. The government officials say that the peaceful election shows the competency of the Cubans for self-government. The day was particularly quiet in Havana and the vote was rather light in the majority of the hundred polling places. Considerable activity was shown, however, and many carriages were used to bring the voters to the polls. The order issued by the mayor against masking and the like on what would ordinarily be the biggest day of the carnival appeared to be unnecessary.

According to reports from the larger cities, the Republicans elected all of their congressmen and provincial councillors in Santa Clare province, and a majority of those in Matanzas province, while in Pinar del Rio they were divided. The Liberal Nationalists won practically everything in Havana and Santiago provinces, while the moderate liberals prevailed in Puerto Principe. In Santiago the main contest was between the moderate liberals and the radicals.

While the Liberal representation in the lower house of congress appears to have been increased by several seats, the small Republican majority in the senate will prevent any radical change.

THE NEW CHAIRMAN.

Washington, Feb. 26.—It is now generally accepted that former Governor W. Murray Crane, of Massachusetts, will be selected as the new chairman of the Republican national committee, succeeding the late Senator Hanna. The only question to be considered in the minds of prominent party leaders is as to whether the selection will be made now or at some later time. Postmaster General Payne, the acting chairman, has been sounding other members of the national committee, and the question whether the committee shall be called together in the near future for this purpose, or whether action should be deferred until after the national convention, will be decided soon. If an immediate selection is decided upon President Roosevelt will be allowed his preference for the office.



HON. W. MURRAY CRANE.

MISUSING THE FLAG.

Washington, Feb. 25.—In a report to the navy department concerning his recent visit to the insurgent generals outside the walls of Santo Domingo city, Ensign H. L. Brinser relates an interview he had with Gen. Arios, who was at the head of the revolutionary forces of that section, in which the latter made the serious charge that Frenchmen and Dominican soldiers were using the American flag to reach Santo Domingo in safety. In his report Mr. Brinser says: "Then Gen. Arios complained about the boats coming in here flying the American flag, for instance, the French; boats coming in with Dominican soldiers flying the American flag and during that time the government forces were firing upon the revolutionists and they could not fire back. Gen. Arios said that our boats could go in at any time and that he would not fire on them."

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Easy to Cure Piles at Home.

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure—Trial Package Mailed Free to All, in Plain Wrapper.

A 50-CENT BOX FREQUENTLY CURES.

Piles is a fearful disease, but easy to cure if you go at it right. An operation with the knife is dangerous, cruel, humiliating and unnecessary. There is just one other sure way to be cured—painless, safe and in the privacy of your own home—it is Pyramid Pile Cure. We mail a trial package free to all who write. That will give you instant relief, show you the harmless, painless nature of this great remedy and start you well on the way toward a perfect cure. Then you can get a full sized box from any druggist for 50 cents, and often one box cures. If the druggist tries to sell you something just as good, it is because he makes more money on the substitute. Insist on having what you call for. The cure begins at once and continues rapidly until it is complete and permanent. You can go right ahead with your work and be easy and comfortable all the time. It is well worth trying. Just send your name and address to Pyramid Drug Co., 218 Main st., Marshall, Mich., and receive free by return mail the trial package in a plain wrapper. Thousands have been cured in this easy, painless and inexpensive way, in the privacy of the home. No knife and its torture. No doctor and his bills.

All druggists, 50 cents. Write today for a free package.

Mrs. Mary L. Strong, Cured of Piles by Pyramid Pile Cure After Thirty Years of Suffering.

STATE CAPITOL

Of Wisconsin Destroyed by Fire on Saturday.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 27.—The Wisconsin state capitol building was practically destroyed by fire today, with a loss estimated at $800,000. The state carries only partial insurance in process of changing from insurance in companies to a system of state insurance. The fire involves the building of a new capitol, a special sessions of the legislature, and the probable renewal of the agitation in favor of the removal of the capital from Madison to Milwaukee.

The flames, at 6:15 a. m., had completely ruined the east and west wings, containing the senate and assembly chambers, and the departments of the tax commission, the adjutant general, railroad commissioner, state school superintendent, superintendent of public property, board of agriculture, state normal school, commissioner of fisheries, fish and game warden, state board of chancery, state land office, dairy and food commissioner, state treasurer and commissioner of labor, and were about to attack the departments of the governor, secretary of state, state board of control, and the insurance commissioner. The local fire department had ten streams of water playing on the flames with but little effect, and the Milwaukee department was on its way to Madison to render assistance.

Governor Schofield maintained insurance on the building throughout his term totaling $600,000, but the last legislature instituted an insurance fund, and directed the state's officers to allow the insurance policies to lapse. In June last there lapsed $510,000, and in December the sum of $90,000. There is in the insurance fund at the present time about $60,000 to meet the loss.

At 8 o'clock the flames were bursting from the extreme windows of the north and south wings, the east and west wings having, by this time, been destroyed. The building will be a total loss.

The last departments to burn were those of the secretary of state and governor on the south, the attorney general and insurance commissioner's on the main floor, and the supreme court law library and state library commission on the second floor. Practically all the valuable state records are believed to be safe. Most of them remain in masonry and steel vaults in the ruins, and their safety depends on the extent of the fireproof character of the vaults. The state treasury had only about $8,000 in cash on hand. The origin of the fire is believed to have been a lighted gas jet in a toilet room on the second floor. The flame was close to and ignited a varnished ceiling.

A Free Cure for the Tobacco Habit.

Mrs. J. Kay, "G" 6568 Drexel ave., Chicago, Ill., still sends out her inexpensive and harmless remedy for the tobacco habit which cured her husband and hundreds of others. Any druggist can put it up. The prescription and directions sent free for a stamp to pay postage.

TREATY WITH COREA.

Japan Guarantees Its Independence and Integrity.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Secretary Hay has received information that Japan has negotiated a treaty with Corea, whereby she guarantees the independence and integrity of Corea.

This is one of the cleverest of the many startling diplomatic moves that have been made in connection with the whole Eastern question. The effect is to place Japan on a high moral plane, for it is understood here that this treaty is an announcement to the world that even if she prevails in her struggle with Russia, involving military occupation of Corea, Japan will take no advantage of that fact but will maintain the independence of the Hermit kingdom.

On the other hand, the Russian note complaining of the violation of Corean neutrality by Japan is believed here to be intended to pave the way for future heavy reclamations, indeed involving the seizure of Corea and its annexation for violation of neutrality in the event that Russia triumphs in the present struggle.

Contrasting the two positions, an official here pointed out that the attitude of Japan toward Corea was very similar to that of the United States to Cuba when the republic occupied the island with its military forces, only to withdraw them and free Cuba after it had rid her of Spanish control.

Tokio, Feb. 24.—According to the reports of local banks the national loan of 100,000,000 yen ($49,000,000) has been covered nearly four times. The intense patriotism of all classes is evidenced by the fact that even servants and laborers are contributing from their savings.

According to the Seoul correspondent of the Nichi Nichi, pro-Russian intrigues are being carried on there under the leadership of Yi-Yon-Gik, former minister of war. The correspondent avers that the intriguers meet at night at the French legation. Their object is, he says, to get the emperor to remove with his court to Chyunchyon, fifty miles to the eastward of Seoul.

MACHEN, GROFF, LORENZ

Each Sentenced for Two Years and $10,000 Fine.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Justice Pritchard this afternoon sentenced August W. Machen, Diller B. Groff and Geo. E. Lorenz each to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $10,000 each. This is the extreme penalty. The court decided to make several counts in the indictment constitute one offense. The case of Samuel A. Groff has not been decided. The beginning of their penitentiary sentence is to date from the time of their arrival at the penitentiary.

Samuel A. Groff, the fourth defendant, has been allowed four days in which to prepare his case on motions for a new trial and arrest of judgment.

All three defendants who were sentenced have given notice of appeal and have furnished bonds in the sum of $20,000.

When the postal cases were called in the criminal court today for the pronouncing of sentence on the four men convicted last night, the counsel for the defense moved for a new trial. The motion was overruled as to all the defendants except Samuel A. Groff, whose motion was left for further and separate consideration.

After noting exception the defense made a motion to arrest judgment. This motion was overruled except as to Samuel A. Groff, whose motion will be considered later. Exceptions were noted by the defense and after arguments as to the sentence that should be pronounced the court took a recess until 2:15 o'clock this afternoon.

In ordering the recess Judge Pritchard said he was satisfied that the verdict of the jury was correct, but he was not certain as to whether he had the power to impose a penalty on more than one count of the indictments and he would reach a conclusion on this point during recess. There are twelve counts in the indictment.

After recess Justice Pritchard announced that he had decided to consider the several counts as one offense and thereupon pronounced sentence on those of the defendants as above, reserving only the case of Samuel A. Groff.

Announcing of the Verdict.

When "guilty as indicted" was announced as the verdict by Carl Peterson, the foreman of the jury in the now famous postoffice conspiracy trial shortly after 8 o'clock last night, he stated at the same time that this was the verdict as to all four defendants, August W. Machen, late general superintendent of rural free delivery division; George E. Lorenz, of Toledo, O., and Samuel A. and Diller B. Groff, of this city. The jury had been out nine hours, although the verdict was reached in eight hours and twenty-five minutes. Justice Pritchard had gone to his home there to await any summons from the jury, and when at 7:25 o'clock the jury announced to the deputy marshal outside the jury room that a verdict had been reached the justice was sent for and arrived at the court house shortly before 8 o'clock. In the dimly lighted room sat the four defendants, who after the case was given to the jury had been placed in the custody of the United States marshal and confined to the limits of the city hall. Each wore an anxious look and a death-like silence fell upon the small crowd which had been permitted to enter the room as the clerk inquired of the foreman if a verdict had been reached.

Defendants and Counsel Appalled.

With impressive dignity the jury as to a man rose and as the words "guilty as indicted" fell from his lips the defendants and their counsel seemed appalled. During the time the jury were out the four defendants had paced up and down the hallway outside the courtroom and had given expression to the belief that each hour the jury spent in discussing the case brought them nearer to an acquittal. There was very general astonishment that the jury had included in the conviction Samuel A. Groff, the Washington policeman and inventor of the Groff fastener as to whom Mr. Holmes Conrad, special counsel for the government, yesterday informed the jury he did not expect a conviction and that he personally did not believe in his guilt.

Five ballots in all were taken. On the first ballot the vote stood seven to five for conviction, on the second eight to four, on the third nine to three, on the fourth ten to two, and on the fifth the vote was unanimous.

Motions for New Trial.

Immediately after the verdict was rendered, Charles A. Douglass, on behalf of all four defendants, filed motions for a new trial, for an arrest of judgment, and also for an appeal for the purpose of having the defendants admitted to bail. Bail was then fixed at $20,000 each, the bond of Lorenz and the two Groffs being increased from $10,000 to that sum. When Mr. Maddox, on behalf of the Groffs, inquired as to the amount of bail to be required of them, Justice Pritchard said:

"I know no difference between these defendants. The jury has said they are guilty, and I cannot discriminate, but will treat all alike."

Next to Samuel A. Groff, the most surprised man was Machen, who said he was thunderstruck at the verdict.

Throughout the day Machen's father, mother, two brothers and uncle and sister remained about the court house, as also did Mrs. Lorenz and Diller F. Groff, son of Diller B. Groff, but with the exception of Machen's uncle and one brother, none of them were present when the verdict was announced.

Jurors' "Sentiments" Overcome.

Foreman Peterson, after the jury had been discharged, consented to make a brief statement regarding their deliberations. The now famous $25,000 note of Lorenz to Machen, he said had been "discounted" by the jury. The fact that they were out so long, he said, was because on the part of some of the members there were some matters of sentiment, "but," he added, "we overcame that by hard work."

The district attorney and the officials of his office as well as Postoffice Inspector Mayer, all of whom were in court when the verdict was brought in, expressed their gratification at the result of the trial which, lacking two days, lasted seven weeks.

Chas. A. Douglass, of counsel for defense, said: "I have tried many cases, but the most fearless and impartial judge I ever tried a case before is Judge Pritchard. We will make a motion in arrest of judgment and a motion for a new trial, involving the most vital questions of law. It goes to the very root of this case, and these matters will be heard on their merits before Judge Pritchard, and, if not then successful, will be carried on appeal to the court of appeals, and from there if necessary by certiorari to the supreme court of the United States. The fight on Machen and his co-defendants has just begun."

Machen Seemed Utterly Crushed.

Samuel A. Groff said: "I was just as certain of acquittal as anything in the world."

Machen, after the verdict, seemed utterly crushed. He had been extremely confident, as was shown by an incident that occurred during the evening. As the hours wore on without a report from the jury room the marshal informed counsel that as the judge would retire at 9:30 o'clock if a verdict were not had by that time he would be compelled to commit the defendants. The news was received badly by all save Machen, who said he not only was willing to go as he felt sure of an acquittal in the morning, but would eat none other than a prison breakfast before the verdict.

Bail was furnished for each of the four convicted men, the sureties being the same as on the bonds for the amounts fixed prior to conviction and the defendants were released from custody.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 29.—When the verdict in the postal cases was rendered on Saturday, Judge Pritchard immediately adjourned court and left the room. This step almost cost the defendants a night in jail.

When the case was given to the jury yesterday morning their bonds became inoperative, and they were placed in the custody of the marshal, and were not allowed to leave the City Hall except for their meals. They were under a technical arrest. The adjournment of court left the defendants without bail, and they would have been locked up.

Counsel for the defense took steps to have the question of bond considered immediately. Judge Pritchard resumed his seat on the bench. Assistant District Attorney Taggart said he would waive any formalities of the record. The question of the amount of bond was then considered, and Judge Pritchard placed the sum at $20,000 in the case of each of the defendants. Machen's former bond was $20,000. That of the other defendants was $10,000, and in the cases of the two Groffs and Lorenz, the bail was increased $10,000. When Mr. Maddox, on behalf of the Groffs, inquired as to the amount of bail to be required of them, Judge Pritchard said:

"I know no difference between these defendants. The jury has said they all are guilty, and I cannot discriminate, but will treat all alike."

Arthur E. Baker, a son-in-law of Lorenz, and a property owner in Toledo, and Diller B. Groff qualified as bondsmen for Lorenz. Thomas H. Pickford, a commission merchant in this city, of 120 Maryland avenue northeast, signed the bond of Diller B. Groff. Arthur E. Baker and D. B. Groff furnished bond for Machen, and D. B. Groff and Mr. Pickford went on the bond of Samuel A. Groff. Mr. Baker's bond was accepted in all for $40,000. Mr. Pickford's for the same sum, while D. B. Groff was accepted as bondsman for his three co-defendants, and pledged himself to the sum of $60,000. Col. O. G. Staples, Machen's former bondsman, remains on all the bonds in the sum of $80,000.

"I want to thank you," said Machen to Judge Pritchard, "for the impartial manner in which you have heard this case. I am entirely satisfied with the justice of the verdict so far as you are concerned." He was then in a highly nervous condition, but regained his former composure later, as did his associates.

Judge Pritchard thanked the former postal official, and extended his sympathy.

The two Groffs and Lorenz declined to make any statement. "I think a verdict of 'not guilty' should have been returned," was all that John H. Kumler, counsel for Lorenz, would say.

A DR'S. FOOD

Found a Food That Lifted Him Out of Trouble.

The food experience of a doctor experimenting with himself is worth knowing. He says:

"I had acid dyspepsia since I have any knowledge, from eight years old I know.

"It worked down from stomach to intestines locating at the umbilicus in enteritius until six years ago the agony every few days was something terrible. I have walked the floor for hours unable to eat or digest if I should eat.

"Medicine would not relieve me at all. Four years ago I began the use of Grape-Nuts and since the first dish I have never had an attack of the old trouble. I take four tablespoonfuls once a day with my supper which is composed only of whole wheat bread and the Grape-Nuts.

"The wonderful part of my case is that I have never had an attack or even any of the dreadful symptoms since the very first meal of Grape-Nuts. Most of my patients know how suddenly and promptly Grape-Nuts cured me and I have prescribed the food with good results in many cases." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Grape-Nuts is regularly prescribed in place of medicine by many physicians for stomach or intestinal trouble, lack of nourishment, brain fag and nervous prostration. The result usually shows immediate improvement and a speedy, complete cure.

Ten days' trial of Grape-Nuts in place of starchy foods works wonders.

"There's a reason."

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

HELD FOR RANSOM.

Tipton, Iowa, Feb. 23.—August Leuth was Tuesday found guilty of kidnaping, under an indictment brought under the recently enacted law against that crime. Leuth was charged with forcibly carry-The lady was enticed from her home and holding her for a ransom of $50,000. The lady was enticed from ther home with the statement that her son on an adjoining farm was seriously ill. Shortly after starting for her son's home her abductor forced her at the point of a revolver to accompany him to a vacant farm house, where he locked her in the cellar and held her for ransom. She made her escape the next day. Leuth was arrested and his conviction followed. Mrs. Telsrow's husband is the wealthiest man in the county.

Arbitration Treaty Signed.

London, Feb. 29.—The arbitration treaty between Great Britain and Spain, which it was announced February 20 the two countries were on the verge of concluding, was signed Saturday.

Mysterious Power Over Disease

Wonderful and Miraculous Cures Performed by a Mighty Healer.

At Last There Seems to Have Been Discovered the Secret of Long Life and Perfect Health.

(From Hearst's Chicago American.)

FORT WAYNE, IND., (Special Correspondent). In response to numerous requests your correspondent called on the now famous Dr. James W. Kidd, to learn, if possible, the secret of the mysterious power by which he was effecting so many wonderful cures. Dr. Kidd was found at his office busily engaged in answering the hundreds of letters of inquiry which he is daily receiving from all over the world regarding his remarkable discovery.

"It is hardly necessary to say that I am busy," said the doctor. "In those files are thirty-five thousand letters that we received and answered last month, but I am always willing to explain, as far as possible, my discovery, especially to newspaper men, because I know that they will publish the information, and I want the whole world to know that there has at last been discovered a remedy which will cure every ailment."

Will it cure every case?

"It will cure every disease that I have been called upon to treat in my experience in thousands of cases, and has positively cured thousands of afflicted people who thought that they were beyond all earthly help."

What do you call your discovery?

"The Elixir of Life." Dr. Kidd here showed the correspondent a number of small egg-shaped capsules containing various colored liquids in which floated small tablets, and said: "Dotors have known and used nearly all the remedies which constitute my discovery for years, but the proportions and the method of compounding are my secret."

Do the doctors accept or use your discovery? was next asked.

"Not as a rule, because I do not care to explain or give my secret to them. It is the result of a lifetime of study and experiment and naturally I am jealous of the honor which it brings me."

Do your patients seem to appreciate what you do for them?

"Yes, indeed. In this set of letter files are thousands of letters from grateful cured patients, and I am receiving more every day. They are the greatest source of pleasure and satisfaction to me, and the only pay that I ask for the years of study that this discovery cost me. Here are a few which are particularly interesting to me, because they are patients whom I cured two years ago, when I first made my discovery, and before I was as sure of the results as I am now. They are all enjoying perfect health now. You may publish as many of them as you like, as I have their permission."

Your correspondent copied the following extracts, word for word, from a few. The following from Miss Sarah Penington, Milton, Iowa, tells a thrilling story of her cure: "It does not seem possible that a person paralyzed as I was could be cured in 18 days. When you got the statement of my case, I was perfectly helpless, had to have a friend write to you in my name. Now I feel that I am cured. I will always praise and thank Dr. Kidd for what he has done for me. You cured me when others had given me up to the grave."

A. C. Blair, a prominent attorney of the firm of Blair & Green, Charleston, W. Va., writes as follows: "I received your treatment for nervousness, indigestion, stomach, kidney and bladder trouble, twenty days ago. It is truly "The Elixir of Life." I am agreeably surprised at the wonderful result. I have suffered for more than five years and was getting worse all the time. I have improved daily since beginning your treatment. I now feel ten years younger. Instead of having to pull myself up the court house steps by the railing I now run up as I did ten years ago." Ten days later Mr. Blair reports as follows: "I am restored to perfect health, sleep well, eat hearty, digestion good, kidneys and back cured, nerves in fine shape."

Your correspondent was shown hundreds of other testimonials telling of miraculous cures of apparently every disease with which man or woman was ever afflicted, and was firmly convinced that Dr. Kidd only too modest in his claims for his marvelous discovery.

Can your "Elixir of Life" be used by patients at home?

"Yes, with my instructions and with equally as good results."

Is it true that you are giving away treatments to all applicants?

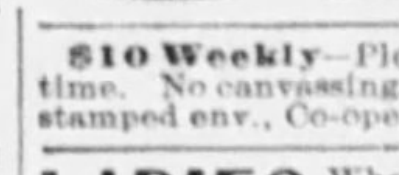
"Yes, and I expect to continue until its virtue is known all over the world. You can tell your readers that I will send every sick or afflicted person a course of treatment prepaid especially for their case by mail, postage paid and absolutely free. To be sure of personal attention ask them to describe their case and address my private office as follows: Dr. James W. Kidd, 126 Baltes Block, Fort Wayne, Ind."

As the doctor asks for no money, it would seem that every reader afflicted in any way, no matter what the disease, should take advantage of this liberal offer.

LADIES My Regulator never fails. Box FREE. DR. F. MAY, Box 32 Bloomington, Ill.

WANTED Reliable men in every locality to introduce our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, along roads, and conspicuous places, also distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary $60.00 per month and expenses not over $2.50 per day. Steady employment to good men. No experience needed. Write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE COMPANY, Buffalo, N.Y.

YOUNG MEN BECOME INDEPENDENT. $1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted, positions obtained for successful students; cost within reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept.31, London, Canada.



Pearl Ring Free Cut out this ad. and send it with name and address for one to A. R. WEBOSKEY, Providence, R.I.

$10 Weekly—Pleasant work at home during spare time. No canvassing, no scheme. Send self-addressed stamped env., Co-operative Supply Co., Passaic, N. J.

LADIES When in need use our Never Failing Monthly Remedy; send for free trial. OliveDrugCo. 38 T Lewis blk, Buffalo.

HANDSOME, intelligent American lady, worth $50,000 and magnificent home, will marry immediately and assist kind husband financially; confidential; address Jessie, 19 S. Broadway, St. Louis.

FREE SAMPLE WATCHES—We give agents a free Sample Watch for taking orders and liberal commission. Write quickly for sample and terms. IDEAL WATCH COMPANY, Department C 2, Buffalo, N. Y.

LADIES ONLY—For a dollar bill and the names of five married women, I will mail a hygienic rubber protector. No more worry. Safe and sure. MRS. ANNA BURNS, 1239 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

TELEGRAPHY Thoroughly and quickly taught. Tuition $40. Positions secured; catalogue free; Sharp's School of Telegraphy, L. Box 2224, Huntington, Ind.

Wanted—10 men in each state to travel, tack signs and distribute circulars and samples of our goods. Salary $60.00 per month, $3.00 per day for expenses. KUHLMAN CO., Dept. H-10, Atlas Block, Chicago.

Wanted Oil Agents, good, reliable, energetic men to sell our High Grade Line of Lubricating Oils, Greases, Belting, also Roof, Barn and House Paints, White Lead, etc., either exclusively or as a side line, locally or traveling on commission. Specially to the Threshing and Farmers' Trade. Address The Industrial Oil & Supply Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

FLOWERS Park's Floral Magazine, trial, Park's Floral Guide, 1904, and Park's Seed Pkg., 1000 sorts, for a big bed that will surprise you with new flowers every day all summer, all for stamp. Geo. W. Park, B36, La Park, Pa.

A Great Discovery
DROPSY
CURED with vegetable remedies, entirely harmless; removes all symptoms of dropsy in 8 to 20 days; 30 to 60 days effects a permanent cure. Trial treatment furnished free to every sufferer; nothing fairer. For circulars, testimonials, etc., apply to

Dr. H. H. Green's Sons.
Box M
Atlanta, Ga.

MOROS DEFEATED.

Washington, Feb. 29.—General Wade, in a cablegram to the War department, dated Manila, yesterday, advises the department of a report of General Wood concerning an engagement at Jolo, on the 14th inst., with the remnants of Hassan's Cotta Moros. The American expedition was in charge of Major Hugh L. Scott. During the fight, General Wood states, firing twice was stopped to give the Moros a chance to surrender but they declined. The entire body, he adds, with the exception of Hassan, is either dead or captured and Hassan is located. Second Lieutenant Eugene R. West, Eighteenth battery field artillery, was seriously wounded in the thigh.

In addition to Lieut. West, the following also were wounded: Hurlburt, Troop I, 14th Cavalry, shoulder; White, 18th Battery field artillery, right knee; Callaway, Troop M, 14th Cavalry, right arm; Cox, 18 Battery field artillery, shoulder; Manifan, Troop K, 14th Cavalry, thigh slight.

Friendly Dattos, states Gen. Wade, assisted the troops in the attack.

TO LAND AT GUAM.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Most careful consideration is being given to the application of the Commercial Cable company, made on behalf of Japan, to land a cable on the island of Guam, to connect at that point with the American cable. Last evening the President, Secretary Hay and Secretary Taft had a conference on the subject. As heretofore indicated, the question of the neutrality of this government in the Russo-Japanese war is an important factor in the consideration of the application. It is now probable, therefore, that if the application should be granted some conditions may be attached to the permission as to its use for military purposes. It is said today that no conclusion yet has been reached by this government respecting the application, but it is regarded as certain that in some form, it eventually will be granted.

Left Eight Millions.

Mexico City, Feb. 29.—Fulogio Duarte, one of the wealthiest multi-millionaires of Yucatan, is dead, leaving a fortune of $8,000,000.

THE HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNGFOLKS.

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Because charity begins at home is no reason that it should be restricted to that limited sphere.

Thursday.

To preserve serenity amid petty trials is a happy gift.

Friday.

I will govern my life and thoughts as if the whole world were seeing the one and reading the other.

Saturday.

It is worth realizing that there is no such thing as commonplace life or uninteresting circumstances. They are so because we do not see into them, do not know them.

Sunday.

Our God is love and that which we miscall
Evil, in this good world that He has made,
Is meant to be a little tender shade
Between us and his glory, that is all;
And he who loves the best his fellow-men
Is loving God, the holiest way he can.

Monday.

If you have not what you like, like what you have.

Tuesday.

He who reigns within himself, and rules passions, desires and fears is more than a king.

Sophonisba and the Cats

About the Unknown Factor

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Sophonisba is not very fond of cats.

This, at least, is what she frequently declares, qualifying the declaration, however, when she is discovered petting one of the family felines, by the assertion that she means cats in groups, not as individuals, cats in the abstract, so to speak, and not those who have become closely related to one's life. Whether by the use of the word abstract, she intended to convey a double meaning, referring partly to an unpleasant light-pawed habit of these domestic animals, I do not know.

Our home over which Sophonisba presides is now blessed with the presence of two attractive Maltese cats. I used the word "blessed" in this connection, with a strong undercurrent of thought about the mice and rats that have hied them away to happier realms because of the presence of their natural enemies.

One of the above mentioned Maltese pets walked in some three years ago and calmly rolled her yellow orbs upon the surroundings, finally, it was evident, making up her mind that she would consider herself permanently at home. I speak of her mind, with all due deference to Mr. John Burroughs who denies the possession of mind by animals, because I do not know how otherwise to designate that peculiar quality which enables them apparently to put two and two together, certain that the result will be four. Mr. Burroughs forgets more about animals in one day than I have ever learned, but in the face of this denial, I should like to have him explain some things that approach so dangerously near to reason on their part as to make the dividing line hard to discover.

Thus snugly ensconced, Sophonisba found herself compelled to accept the presence of the stranger in the family. Once received, her catship began to assume certain airs of proprietorship, and these she never lost, except on occasions when even a cat perceives that the social atmosphere, so far as it is concerned, is somewhat disturbed.

Once it was decided that Kitty Ketury—so was she dubbed by the Name-Giver—would be better off in a country home while her son might reign in her stead. Accordingly she was given to the milkman, who lived some two miles away from the city's boundaries, and who desired to enlarge his family of felines. Her going was, after all, a rather mournful occasion, for she was a pretty creature and knew so much, but for reasons not necessary to mention, we felt driven to this parting of the ways.

The shriek which she gave when borne away rung in our ears long after her departure. It seemed cruel, we said, to banish her from the familiar places, but she will soon become accustomed to her new home and all will be well. This fairy dream, this fond illusion was soon shattered. In a few days a forlorn cat stood at our door asking for admittance. Though carried on the milkman's round, and then two miles over a country road, shut up in a box in the dark part of the wagon, she had found her way unerringly back, and resumed her old position.

Again and again we sent her away to the same place, the last time with her family of five kittens. On both occasions she curled herself in the box without resistance, looking back as if from a triumphal car, and in effect saying: "Goodbye. I'll soon return." And she did. The last time she was away two weeks, being loath to leave her progeny, and then she appeared again upon the scene! We have given up the struggle! She has proven the part persistence plays in winning one's own way. But I would like to have Mr. Burroughs explain how that cat found her homeward path over a road she could not see, and which was complicated by turns and changes enough to puzzle a lawyer, even those who pull their clients safely through suits for "grafting."

Sophonisba still maintains an attitude of reserve towards Kitty Ketury, although she acknowledges her to be a "brainy" cat. The other one—I mentioned two—has, however, succeeded in gaining a comfortable place in her affections. The Name-Giver calls him Buster, and, as Buster, he is accepted in the family. The wherefore of the cognomen I do not know. Perhaps it comes from the fact that while looking sleek and comfortable, and quiet, he has springs in his body that enable him to suddenly rise without effort from the floor to dizzy heights, if he sees something which he desires to investigate. This elasticity attends him in out-of-door life and is often of great service. For he is afraid of dogs. His mother has attained the correct mental attitude regarding these enemies of her kind. She knows no fear, and will put to flight one three times as large as herself, but Buster takes to a tree under similar circumstances.

This idiosyncracy upon his part brought Sophonisba to grief one day. We had fared forth for a walk under the beautiful autumn sky, when we discovered him following our footsteps. Sophonisba picked him up in her arms intending an immediate restoration to the family roof. Apparently he was happy, and contented, perhaps an interested listener to what she was saying.

It chanced that she was urging the importance of what she called the unknown factor in life, and the duty of being prepared for it, by recognizing its possible appearance.

"Isn't that looking for trouble?" I asked.

"I do not mean it that way," replied Sophonisba. "The unknown factor, as I look at it, is quite as likely to be productive of good as of evil. When we are working out the results of a given course of action, however, we must leave a place for it, or run the risk of seeing our best laid plans 'gang agley.' By leaving a place, I mean, a recognition of the possibility of something coming in to change the outlook of affairs, but not to fill our days with forebodings of evil. It is simply to try to possess our minds with that calm strength which will hold them poised above the easy chance of being jarred or shocked out of reason or serenity."

Just as Sophonisba finished speaking two dogs with their mistress, appeared upon the scene. Presto, change! Buster gave one leap from her arms, landing in some unknown fashion upon her head, and then with another bound reaching safety in a nearby tree, whence he peered down upon the group below. He had not stood upon the order of his going, but had clinched and clawed hat and hair, until Sophonisba stood, mentally and physically, a wreck! Totally unprepared for such violent proceedings, she was unable for a brief space to cope with the situation. Then she rose to the occasion.

"I always point my argument with an example," she said, gently smoothing her ruffled hair and replacing her headgear. "In this case you see yonder"—pointing to Buster whose yellow eyes looked like moons set in the green of the tree—"an Unknown Factor!"

I bowed my head in deference to Sophonisba's supreme self-control under trying circumstances. We left the "factor" no longer "unknown," sitting on the heights.

The Cozy Corner

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

Surely the "Mother" who wrote of her sorrows, must feel that she has many warm friends among the readers of The Blade, if she may judge from the number of comforting letters that have been sent in answer to hers. Today we have one from our always welcome friend, "Lil," of Michigan:

Dear Cozy Cornerites:—This day—Feb. 13th—is the anniversary of my birthday; I am forty-five years old today and will celebrate the occasion by coming to the Cozy Corner and visiting awhile with the good friends I always find there.

I should like to shake hands and have a little chat with every one, but across the room I see "A Mother," for whom I have a special message, so with a friendly nod to you all I will take the vacant chair next to her.

Dear friend, I read your letter with much interest then dropping the paper I let my imagination fill in the details of the picture of which you gave us the outlines. You have lost much, but you have much left for which to thank God. You may live twenty years more, and these may be the best of all your life and in them you may receive a part of your reward for the sacrifices you have made.

Those of your children who have "passed over the river," you know are safe from temptations and troubles of this life, while some mothers are always wondering how it fares with their girls and boys who have gone out from the home to fight the battles of life. Good girls and boys we know them to be, but we can no longer tuck them safely in bed at night and leave them with a good night kiss while we, with weary fingers, but with hearts at rest, mend the garments they have laid off, so that they may be in readiness in the morning, or add the finishing touches to new ones. We are always watching for the postman, wondering if he will bring us news of our absent ones.

And you have, also, the husband of your youth, a comfort denied to many of us. Magnify his good qualities, try to like the things he does, if they are not bad; make yourself such a companion and comfort that you will mean more to him than all else in the world, and you will never regret the effort you may have made in order to do these things, for it will help to bring peace to you.

Do not think because we bring cheerful words and smiling faces to the Cozy Corner that life has no "folded leaves" for us. An unknown poet has said truly:

"Life has a burden for everyone's shoulder,
None may escape from its trouble and care.
Miss it in youth, and 'twill come when you're older
And fit you as close as the garment you wear."

For my part, I did not "miss it in youth," nor have I escaped it entirely since I have grown older, but a pride inherited from my Puritan ancestors has made me as shy in telling my troubles as in revealing the small economies I have been obliged to make.

The same poet says:

"Yet often from the rock we may pick a gay flower,
Or drink from a stream in a desolate waste,"

and I have been so busy looking for the "flower" and the "stream" that I have passed by many things that would otherwise have troubled me. When, as has sometimes been the case, I have met troubles that have blocked my way so that it was impossible to ignore them, or go around them, I look them square in the face; if I cannot conquer them I accept and make the best of them, helped by the flower and the stream; in other words, by trusting in my Heavenly Father, who has told us all to cast our cares on Him, and in my determination to have all the good life holds for me.

But the lights burn low, the friends are going and I must say good-bye with the best wishes for all.—"Lil," Mich.

WHAT SHALL THIS MOTHER DO?

I am a reader of The Blade, and, needing some advice, I send an inquiry to the Cozy Corner. I would like some advice in regard to raising boys in the city. I have three, aged from 10 to 15 years, and one baby boy. I find it so hard to keep these boys at home, and there is so much to tempt them to do wrong when they are away from home in a city. I have never been able to secure obedience from them, and would be thankful for a word from the mothers who have had experience. Would also like the names of some good books and papers for them to read.—Mrs. W. S. W., Mo.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Mrs. Fannie S. asks what the letters "M. G. R." and "O. W. C." mean in The Blade. The first is an abbreviation for the Merry-Go-Rounds, a department devoted to the younger people who read The Blade, and the "O. W. C." is "Our Wonder Column"—the space devoted to the arithmetical puzzles, quotations, etc., that are given each week for the quick-witted ones to solve. The Cozy Corner is devoted more especially to the interests and entertainment of the older readers, in letters, questions and answers.

Your other questions cannot be answered, as no one but the manufacturers of patent articles are supposed to know of what these things are made.

Here, There, Everywhere.

Did you ever try a Mocha filling for cakes? To make it, cook together one cupful of cream, two-thirds cupful sugar and one and one-third tablespoonfuls of butter. When it threads, add one-fourth cupful of strong, clear coffee. Beat until stiff and cold, and use between layers of cake.

If cabbage is cooked uncovered, it will be less offensive to the smell than if it is kept closely covered. The reason is that in the uncovered vessel the odor is carried away, by the currents of air, in small quantities, while it is condensed in the covered kettle and escapes with full force when the cover is lifted for even an instant.

When the feet of the all-wool stockings of the children are past mending, cut them off at the ankle, hem them around the bottom and sew them to the armholes of the child's underwaist, for an extra pair of sleeves, thus obtaining extra warmth without putting on another garment.

To cover poultices, or any outward application to the lungs, use cotton batting in preference to cloth, either cotton or flannel. It will retain the heat much better, and longer.

Corn meal mush made with the addition of two tablespoonfuls of spirits of turpentine to a quart of mush, will make the very best possible poultice to place over the lungs in cases of pneumonia or any disease where a steady heat is required. The mush should not be made so stiff as to break when dry, and a piece of batting should be placed over the cloth on which the mush is spread. Renew it before it is cold.

If you would be up to date, sharpen your carving knife before you place it on the table, as the steel is no longer allowed there and the man of the house will be obliged to omit the pleasure of setting the teeth of all at table, on edge, while he grates the knife across the steel.

In sending flowers by express, line the box carefully with several thicknesses of tissuepaper and cover the flowers with the same. Lay a small stick covered with paper across the ends of the flowers to hold them in place, tie the box cover securely on, and mark it "perishable." This will insure immediate delivery and careful handling. Unless the weather is unusually severe, cotton wrappings will not be needed and are liable to cause the flowers to mold.

A woman may boil and filter the water drunk by her family and worry herself sick for fear of microbes, and her dishpan and dishcloth be very much neglected at the same time. This I have seen. Another woman is so afraid of infection that she carries a drinking cup with her whenever she goes away from home, and a bottle of carbolic acid in her pocket that she may sniff it when she is obliged to ride in a street car where "nobody knows who may be sitting next." And this woman sends her washing and ironing "out" never thinking that her laundress lives in a very dirty neighborhood, in a three-room house, and, in bad weather, dries the clothes in the room where the family cook, eat, and, some of them, sleep. This I also know from investigation, and yet if the clothes come home looking smooth and clean—as they always do—my lady is perfectly satisfied and tells her neighbors how fortunate she is in having such a jewel of a laundress.

When wrinkles first make their appearance, washing the face in diluted lemon juice will remove them by hardening the skin. A French cure for wrinkles consists of a compress wet with equal parts of alcohol and white of egg, bound over the forehead over night. Another remedy is to steam the face, then give it a slight massage with some good, cold cream, and, after smoothing the skin, put strips of courtplaster across the forehead to hold the skin smooth for several hours at a time.

If you find at night that there is a button gone from any of your garments, sew it on again at once. You will not feel any more like doing it in the morning, neither will it be more convenient. If your collar is, even a little, soiled, remove it from the neck of your dress and baste a clean one in its place before you sleep; then if you are a little late, or hurried in the morning, you will be certain of a clean collar. If your gloves are ripped or the least detail of your toilet is ever so little out of order, do not neglect it thinking no one will notice it. More than you think will notice, though they may not speak to you about it, but they will put you down as careless, or that worst of all faults in a woman—slovenly. Don't do it.

The best form of lime for poultry is powdered oyster shells or lime. The shells can usually be had for the carrying of them away from restaurants. If cement floors are laid in a chicken house, there should be from four to six inches of earth on top of them.

To make hens lay all winter, feed them grain in the morning, mash in the middle of the day and grain again at night. Give them a warm house and plenty of room for exercise.

Turning the hem of a petticoat on the right side will do away with the danger of catching the heels of your shoes in it if a stitch should become broken. To do this, the seams must be turned on the right side for the depth of the hem, but this little trouble will be repaid by the extra comfort and the length of time the hem will last.

In the recipe for soft gingerbread, given in The Blade of February 18, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder should be added.

Harriet's Cookies.

Beat without separating, two eggs; add one and a half cupfuls of sugar, one cupful shortening—butter is best though part lard may be used, one-half cupful of sour milk, one teaspoonful soda, a little salt and nutmeg, or flavoring to suit the taste. Flour enough to roll very soft. Cut in rounds and bake in a quick oven. These cookies are delicious when eaten warm, and will keep soft for a long time if placed in an earthen crock in a cool place.

Snow Pudding.

Soften one-half box of gelatine in a little cold water, and pour over a little more than half a pint of boiling water; add the juice of two lemons, and one and a half cupfuls of sugar. When nearly cold, strain it, and stir in the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs. Beat the whole for half an hour, and place in the dish in which it is to be served to become very cold. Make a custard of the yolks of the eggs, two-thirds cupful of sugar and a pint of milk and pour around the pudding when served.

Barbecued Ham.

Cut slices from a boiled ham and fry in their own fat. Prepare a sauce of three tablespoonfuls of vinegar, one-half teaspoonful each of sugar and mustard, a dash of pepper and a little salt. Remove the ham to a hot platter, and stir the sauce into the fat remaining in the frying pan. Boil it up at once, and pour over the meat. Cover closely and let it stand for five minutes where it will keep hot and serve.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but 25 cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

THE ENVIOUS TOAD.

A dear little toad, at the foot of a tree,
Was singing his song as content as could be,

Till he spied Mrs. Robin high up in her nest;
She was lulling and rocking her babies to rest.

Now, never before had it entered his head
But that he was happy, content and well fed.

But his song died at once, for he now wondered why.
He could not have a nest and be taught to fly.

"Oh, dear Mrs. Robin, let me go up there;
Down here I have neither sunlight or fresh air;
I am tired of hopping, please teach me to fly;
If you leave me down here I know I shall die."

"My dear little toad, I'm as sure as can be
You'd never be content to live in a tree.
We face many dangers of which you know not.
Be good, little toad; don't rail at your lot."

But this good advice Master Toad would not take.
And vowed he should climb, tho' his neck he should break.
He climbed to the top, this toad so self-willed;
While there he grew dizzy, fell off, and was killed.

EMILY ZENAIDE HUGHES.

GEORGIA DOGS.

A gentleman who spent a winter in South Georgia tells this story of his experiences with dogs:

"The fact that dogs have a way of communicating news to one another was demonstrated to me in a very singular ago. It was in South Georgia, where as yet little provision is made for the comfort of domestic animals, where during cold, wind-swept nights, shelterless cows and mules wander about restlessly, where chickens and turkeys roosting on leafless trees fill the sharp air with their plaintive voices, where dogs and other domestic animals must seek their own night quarters as best they can. One of those bitter, cold nights, such as a cold wave often brings, I heard at our front door the unmistakable sounds of scratching and whining, and found upon opening, two of my little neighborhood friends, a pug and little terrier, asking admission to all appearances. In face of the cruel cold it was granted them, and they were welcome to share the comfortable quarters of my own two dogs. In the morning they took their departure. But how great was my astonishment to see them return the following cold evening and accompanied by a large Irish setter, who likewise wagged admission to the warm quarters he seemed to have knowledge of.

"If there were any doubts as to whether these hospitable night lodgings were discussed among the shelterless dogs of the neighborhood, these doubts were removed on the third night when my three tramps returned, their number increased by another pug and an old pointer. The mute but eloquent language of their wagging tails, the humble appeal in their sincere eyes were certainly amusing.

"With my own two pets and these five tramps I had now seven dogs stretched out comfortably before my dining room grate. But with their irreproachable behavior and their many ingratiating ways, they had insured for themselves a welcome at our house as long as the cold spell lasted, which was nearly a week. As soon as the cold subsided they returned no more. Is not this good evidence of the power of communication among our speechless friends?"

If I can live
To make some pale face brighter, and to give
A second lustre to some tear-dimmed eye,
Or e'en impart
One throb of comfort to an aching heart,
Or cheer some wayworn soul in passing by.

If I can lend
A strong hand to the fallen, or defend
The right against a single envious strain,
My life though bare
Perhaps of much that seemeth dear and fair
To us on earth, will not have been in vain.
The purest joy,
Most near to heaven, far from earth's alloy,
Is bidding clouds give way to sun and shine.
And 't will be well
If on that day of days the angels tell
Of me: "She did her best for one of thine."

—Helen Hunt Jackson.

M G R

DO ALL THE GOOD
YOU CAN
IN ALL THE WAYS
YOU CAN
TO ALL THE PEOPLE
YOU CAN
OBJECT—IMPROVEMENT.
MENTAL, MORAL AND
SOCIAL

"Oregon Bach" having been obliged by a press of other duties to decline the authorship of the third chapter of the Serial, Miss Prudence has the pleasure of announcing that his place will be filled by an ever popular member of the M. G. R.—"Zack Stubbs," who has kindly consented to "fill the vacancy" thus made. While warning us not to "expect much" from him, he says he will do his best and we who have been acquainted with him all these years, know that his "best" is good enough for any one.

As Miss Prudence entered the M. G. R. room this morning, she was very glad to meet one whose absence has been frequently commented upon with regret that she had—seemingly—forgotten her M. G. R. friends; this, we are now glad to know is not the case:

Dear M. G. R.'s:— It is almost four years since I made my first—and last—appearance among you, and perhaps it is too much to expect that many, if any, of you have remembered the "Little Sister." I have no excuse to make except to say that I did not willingly remain silent so long, and if I may "make a new beginning," I hope we may become better acquainted in the months to come. How often, I wonder, might we write, supposing, as "Olive Branch" says, we are not able to send a "model letter?"

Though I shall watch anxiously for each chapter of the serial, yet I agree with Miss Prudence that it would be nice to have short stories in between the chapters.

"Oregon Bach," your idea of keeping accounts is surely just, but do not let the thought of the one or two lessons you will be obliged to give your future wife, prey upon your mind for as likely as not she may know all about such things as now-a-day girls are taught, not only the keeping of accounts but the proper use of money, with the rest of their education.

"Star," please write more about those immigrants; it is very interesting.

"Dimple," derive as much pleasure as possible from your life. For most of us, life is sometimes a little hard, but we can remember that

"Behind the clouds the sun is still shining"

and our fate is

"The common fate of all.
Into each life some rain must fall—
Some days must be dark and dreary."

Trusting that this letter will not too forcibly remind you of the young man of whom "Dimple" told us, and with best wishes for all, I will take my leave.—"Little Sister," Ind.

And now we know the reason for the long silence of another of our girls:

There is no need of my asking if you have forgotten me, because I know you have, as four years have flown by since last I took a peep at your merry faces. I wrote to "Prairie Maiden" long ago, but received no answer, and hearing her speak my name the other day, I hasten to assure her that I am "still in existence," although I can hardly be called a "Village Maiden" any longer.

I, too, am living on a country crossroad scarcely two miles from my old home, but with a kind husband and a mischievous, sunny-haired little girl now nearly two years old, to care for, I have no time to be lonesome.

For those who are in trouble, or are discouraged, I send this little verse:

"The inner side of every cloud,
Is bright and shining;
I therefore turn my clouds about,
And always wear them inside out—
To show the lining."

It was once proposed that we should choose for our M. G. R. name that of our favorite poem; as I cannot very well call myself "Gray's Elegy" in a Country Church yard, or Longfellow's "Bridge at Midnight," I will sign myself by the name of that sweet love poem—"Maurine."

New members today are "The Tennessee Farm Boy," "Ethel Viola," Iowa, and "Dew O June." The latter writes:

Ever since I began to read the Weekly Blade I have thought I would ask for admittance to the M. G. R., and here I am. May I come in?

I am interested especially in the description of the various homes, as we obtain in this way a general idea of different parts of the country, and I think we feel better acquainted with the members of the M. G. R. when we know of their immediate surroundings.

I agree with "Virginia Boy," that it is necessary for a boy on a farm to "hustle," but if he will follow in the footsteps of a farmer's girl for a day, he will find they do not have much time for idling; there is always plenty for them to do, and it must be done.

"Mr. Smiley," I will quote for your benefit that "An ounce of pluck is worth a pound of luck," and though such adversities as you mention could not sit lightly on one's mind, still you must take courage and smile at adversity, and your "luck" will change some time.

If I may come again, I will describe a beautiful park near my Indiana home. —"Dew O June."

If you see your name mentioned in this column, take it for granted that you have been accepted to membership, and will be welcome as often as you have something to say.

Easier.

"So you are learning to spell, are you, Johnny?" asked grandmamma.

"Yes, grandma," was the reply.

"Well," said she, "let me hear you spell 'bread.'"

"I don't believe I can, grandma," replied the little fellow. "But I think if I had a small piece of cake I could spell that."

You can not sell shoddy for all wool, thirty-two inches for a yard, thirty quarts for a bushel, or domestic for imported goods; you can not cheat your employer of time or service or by not giving the best that is in you, without compromising with your conscience.—Success.

Paint Without Oil

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A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powdrpaint. It comes to the farmer a dry powder, and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather-proof, fire-proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manufacturer, 405 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write today.

Factory Prices, 30 Days' Trial

"Eli" Road Wagon. $16.40 Imitation leather trimmed: Carpet, wrench and shafts—just as illustrated. Our Vehicle Catalogue 250 gives complete particulars. Send for it before you order. Other Road Wagons $21.50 and $23.90.

"Defiance" Buggy. $23.00 Cloth trimmed: 3-bow top, back and side curtains; carpet and shafts just as shown in cut. Before you order write for Catalogue 250 with complete details. We have Buggies in better grades at $30.00, $35.95, $39.50, $43.50, $45.00 and up to $85.00.

"Climax" Surrey. $39.50 With canopy top; imitation leather trimmed; good, strong springs, carpet and shafts. Before ordering send for our Vehicle Catalogue, which explains fully. We have better Surreys at $46.50, $59.95, $72.50, $87.50, $110.00, $125.00, etc.

Do not place your order for any kind of a vehicle until you have heard from us. Let us show you how to get a high grade, nobby and attractive rig at a price anywhere from $10 to $25 lower than you can get a good rig for elsewhere. We have just the kind of a vehicle you are looking for. Buggies, surreys and spring wagons in a thousand styles. Stanhopes, breaks and runabouts—even farm wagons—all at prices you can see at a glance are decidedly low.

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Princess Honeysuckle.

When the little Princess Honeysuckle first came to live with her royal uncle and aunt in their big palace, she was homesick and sad. She did not like the court festivities and her heavy, royal gown; she did not like having her small, royal hand kissed by the courtiers and retainers, whose duty it was to wait upon her highness, and she wept bitterly when she was obliged to ride in the royal carriage on procession days.

But by and by she came to be used to these things, and even to enjoy them. That is what she was telling her little bird prisoner, as he fluttered against the gold bars of his cage and begged to be set free:

"You won't be homesick awful long, dear teeney, weeney, little bird," she said consolingly. "You'll get 'customed to it. I did. I 'spected I'd just die at first, but I kept getting cureder an' cureder, till I was all well again."

In reply the little bird only peep peeped miserably, as it went on tearing and crumpling its feathers against the bars. That troubled Princess Honeysuckle most of all. If he would only stand still a while, she thought.

Just a few days ago the tiny prisoner had been at home in the great elm yonder with his beautiful oriole mother. Now he called and called and called for her. At last she came. She came again and again, and brought him juicy worms. She would sit on the outside of the cage and talk little encouraging talks to him, as only mothers can talk.

One morning little Princess Honeysuckle sat on her sunny window-seat studying her division of fractions. She was a bit sleepy (division of fractions always made her sleepy, it seemed), and with half-shut eyes she listened drowsily to the mother oriole and her baby bird.

"Peep! Peep! Peep!" Why, no; gracious me! That isn't what they are saying. They are talking in words just like other people. The princess held her breath.

"Cheer-up, cheer-up, dear," sang the mother; "things will clear-up clear-up, dear."

The princess listened harder than ever, pushing back a golden curl.

"Never mind, never mind," trilled on the sweet voice, "somebody will be kind." Then the mother kissed her baby goodby and flew off. How strange that birds should kiss each other, thought the little princess. But hadn't she seen it with her own eyes? Hadn't she heard the queer, chirpy "smack?"

From the garden below came the sound of the court chamberlain's voice in cross surprise:

"Biddibridget," he called to the nurse, who was flirting with the gardener, "don't you see that Princess Honeysuckle is asleep up on the window seat? She might fall out and break her highness' neck!"

Then the little princess stirred in the sunlight, and opened her big blue eyes. So she had fallen asleep! Dear me! And the mother oriole hadn't flown away at all, but was still there by the gold cage talking. Only she wasn't talking in real words.

"Che-ip, che-ip!" cried the tiny prisoner, still beating its wings coaxingly. "Che-ip, che-ip!" the mother answered, reassuringly. After all, it did sound like "cheer up," thought the princess.

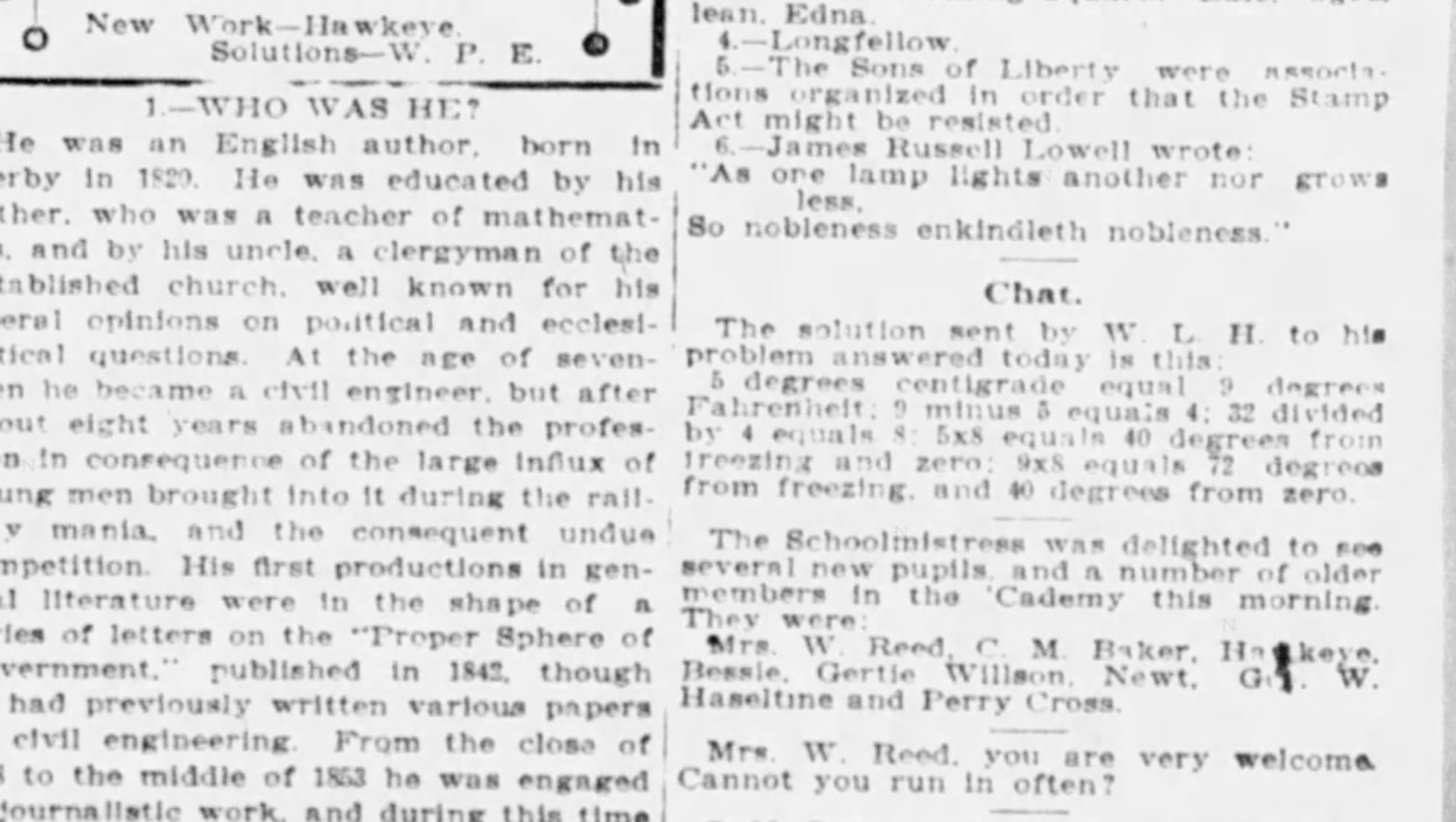
She rested her chin in her hand for a long time and when the Biddibridget came hastily in to see about her little charge, Princess Honeysuckle told her that she was busy thinking and wanted to be alone.

From the great elm yonder came the sweet trilling song of the mother oriole, who had flown back to her other babies in the tree.

"Some-body-will-be-kind, never-mind, kind, kind, kind"—oh, yes, that is what she sang.

The little princess reached up her royal hand and, with a smile, softly opened the door of the golden cage. "Somebody-will-be-kind, be kind"—with one glad, shrill little cry the baby prisoner shot through the clear, sunshiny air and flew directly toward the great elm.—New York Tribune.

GOOD NIGHT, EVERYBODY!



Banner Puzzlers

FOR JANUARY.

New Work—Hawkeye.
Solutions—W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an English author, born in Derby in 1820. He was educated by his father, who was a teacher of mathematics, and by his uncle, a clergyman of the established church, well known for his liberal opinions on political and ecclesiastical questions. At the age of seventeen he became a civil engineer, but after about eight years abandoned the profession in consequence of the large influx of young men brought into it during the railway mania, and the consequent undue competition. His first productions in general literature were in the shape of a series of letters on the "Proper Sphere of Government," published in 1842, though he had previously written various papers on civil engineering. From the close of 1848 to the middle of 1853 he was engaged in journalistic work, and during this time he published his first important work, Social Statics. Shortly afterwards he began to write for the quarterly reviews, most of his articles appearing in the Westminster. He displayed great philosophical originality, and in particular carried out into systematic detail the theory of evolution or development, agreeing in the main with Mr. Darwin. He died December 8, 1903.

CLEO DAVIS.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Suppose a pole 90 feet high to stand on a horizontal plane. At what height must it be cut off so that the top may fall touching the ground 30 feet from the bottom, and the other end rest on the stump?

PERRY CROSS.

3.—ANAGRAMS.

1.—Aunt has arm.
2.—Come in, Blu.
3.—Sammy, the churn!
4.—Ran at coin.
5.—Lean tinge.
6.—Mean one.

These anagrams represent six familiar garden flowers, that seem to have become somewhat "pied."

HAWKEYE.

4.—WORD-SQUARE.

X X X X
X X X X
X X X X
X X X X

1.—A precious stone.
2.—A kind of tree.
3.—A girl's name.
4.—To let in or out.

BLUE BELL.

5.—QUERY.

Where do we find a counterpart to the defense of Thermopylæ by the Greeks?

W. C. MOLLETT.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "There are beauties of character which, like the night-blooming cereus, are closed against the glare and turbulence of everyday life; and bloom only in shade and solitude, and beneath the quiet stars."

METTA.

Answers to Puzzles of Feb. 18.

1.—William Cullen Bryant.
2.—40 degrees from zero. (See Chat.)
3.—Words forming square: Bale, aged, lean, Edna.
4.—Longfellow.
5.—The Sons of Liberty were associations organized in order that the Stamp Act might be resisted.
6.—James Russell Lowell wrote:
"As one lamp lights another nor grows less,
So nobleness enkindleth nobleness."

Chat.

The solution sent by W. L. H. to his problem answered today is this:

5 degrees centigrade equal 9 degrees Fahrenheit; 9 minus 5 equals 4; 32 divided by 4 equals 8; 5x8 equals 40 degrees from freezing and zero; 9x8 equals 72 degrees from freezing, and 40 degrees from zero.

The Schoolmistress was delighted to see several new pupils, and a number of older members in the 'Cademy this morning. They were:

Mrs. W. Reed, C. M. Baker, Hawkeye, Bessie, Gertie Willson, Newt, Geo. W. Haseltine and Perry Cross.

Mrs. W. Reed, you are very welcome. Cannot you run in often?

C. M. Baker writes that as his hand has grown a little unsteady with the 82 years of service it has seen, his children gave him a typewriter for a Christmas present, and he is making rapid progress in the art of running it. The Schoolmistress congratulates her pupil, and hopes he may live to write many a puzzle for the Column on the "new-fangled machine."

Hawkeye, your letters are often delayed and reach my desk "all in a bunch," but you are always credited with the solutions.

There seems to be a misunderstanding among some of the younger members of the 'Cademy as to what constitutes a "square word." In this puzzle the words forming it must spell exactly the same across and down.

For example, look at square-word answered in today's paper.

Newt writes that he is still able to enjoy the Column, adding that that is more than "every old cub of three score and twelve can do!"

Geo. W. Haselton intends "getting after" those Banner Puzzlers, he says, and the Schoolmistress hopes he will keep his word; for the more there are "after" them the better she will like it.

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We show here a Walking Skirt for $1.65 made of a serviceable Melton in dark Oxford gray. It would cost you $2.50 to $3.00 elsewhere. The Shirt Waist Suit at $2.48 is made of fine dress cambric, pearl gray ground with hair lines of blue—a beauty retailing everywhere at $4.00 to $6.00.

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HOW ROSE VALENTE ACHIEVED A FORTUNE

An Interesting Story of How a Young Woman Succeeded in Business—A Chance for Others To Do So Too.

A young lady of Medina, N. Y., has recently had an experience which has made her envied by all her friends. She is Miss Rose Valente, of 142 Center street. A reporter today asked her for the facts. She modestly refused to discuss the matter, and simply handed him the following letter which she wrote to a prominent educator and which fully explains the story.

"I write you this letter as a statement of my success after taking your instruction in bookkeeping and to inform you how pleased I am with the position you secured for me.

MISS ROSE VALENTE.

"When I first wrote you, I had no idea that bookkeeping could be learned so thoroughly and so easily by correspondence. My friends laughed at the idea, and I had always thought it necessary to attend a business college to learn bookkeeping, but such is positively not the case. I devoted from one-half hour to an hour to the study each evening, and in three weeks' time I had a much better knowledge of bookkeeping than the average student who attends a business college during the same period. I know this to be true because I questioned a young man who was taking a course in a first-class business college, and he did not begin to have the practical information I had.

"As soon as I finished the course, I accepted a position that you gave me. I went to work with a great deal of nervousness. After the first day this passed away because I quickly found out that the practical hints which you taught me enabled me to take hold at once, and by the second week I had charge of a set of books which would stagger many experienced bookkeepers. The fact that my employer has raised my salary twice within the past three months is the best proof that my work has been satisfactory. I advise any one who anticipates taking a course in bookkeeping, to take your course. It would be impossible for any one to attend a business college and get the same attention that you give your students. I have learned that if one attends a business college, he is filled full of a lot of fancy theories that amount to nothing when he begins practical work. Your course covers the entire field. When I accepted this position I seemed to have just exactly the knowledge I required.

"The advantage in taking a course by correspondence is that when you wish to refer to it, you always have it handy, while in taking a personal course you must depend upon memory. During the first few days I was compelled to refer to the course. After I did this a few times, I had no trouble.

"I enclose an express money order to pay my tuition. Your offer is certainly a fair one. I should like to know the business college that will allow its students to pay their tuition after the college places them in a position. They do not do this.

"You must pardon me if I appear too enthusiastic, but several of my friends treated this matter as a joke when I decided to take it up, and the joke is now on them. Had I gone to a business college I would not be through yet, and would have spent a great deal. As it now stands, I have a nice position and did not have to pay a cent for instruction until you placed me in a position.

"Again thanking you for what you have done for me, I am very gratefully yours,

"ROSE R. VALENTE."

Our free book, "How to Succeed in Business," started Miss Valente on the road to success. It tells you how you can learn bookkeeping and pay your tuition after we place you in a position. It tells you about the most wonderful system of accounting ever discovered. It contains information that, more than anything else, will help you succeed in life.

We have a limited number of these books that will be sent absolutely free to ambitious persons who sincerely desire to better their position and add to their income. Send us your name and address on a postal card today and receive the book by return post. Address Commercial Correspondence Schools, 370 B, Schools Bldgs., Rochester, N. Y.

AT THE ISTHMUS.

Reports That the Colombians Are Ready to Fight.

New York, Feb. 25.—Ratification of the Panama canal treaty resulted in the immediate recall of the United States warships and about one-half of the marines from the isthmus, says a Herald dispatch from Panama. The Marblehead, Petrel, Wyoming and two torpedo boats will remain on the Pacific side. The New York, Boston and Bennington will proceed to Callao.

On the Atlantic side all the warships, except two, will proceed north for the maneuvers. Four hundred and fifty marines, under Major Cole, will leave Thursday on the Dixie for Guantanamo. The belief is that they will proceed later to Santo Domingo.

Despite Colombia's international disturbances letters just received from there declare that the Colombians are ready to fight as soon as news arrives that the treaty has been ratified. One general in Cartagena is quoted as saying that if the government does not declare war the troops on the border will invade Panama anyhow. The last information from the coast is that another regiment of soldiers has been sent from Cartagena to the frontier. Half of the four thousand soldiers originally sent to the Titumati have been moved 25 miles further up the Darien coast toward Panama.

It is known now that Inanahuaina, the San Blas chief, has visited Titumati, three or four times. American officers have given him notice that the big canoes he has collected near the frontier, if used to transport Colombian troops, will be sunk. He promised to remain neutral and said he wished peace.

On account of the feeling of the Indians the Panama government has displaced Jnaquania as the principal chief and has named Henry Clay, whose headquarters are at the mouth of the Rio Diablo, to be governor general with a command in the army. San Blas is very friendly to the Americans and flies the Panama flag.

PORT ARTHUR.

Another Attack Made by the Japanese Navy.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 24.—It is officially announced from Port Arthur that four Japanese battleships and two Japanese transports have been sunk in a fresh attack on Port Arthur. The attack was repulsed.

Wei-Hai-Wei, Feb. 24.—Four Japanese battleships and nine cruisers passed this port today, bound eastward.

London, Feb. 24.—The fleet which passed Wei-Hai-Wei today is supposed to have been Admiral Togo's fleet, leaving Port Arthur.

The news of further fighting off Port Arthur was communicated to Foreign Minister Lansdowne by the Associated Press, while Lord Lansdowne was holding a reception at the foreign office. This was the first announcement of the battle received by the foreign office.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The Japanese legation here discredits the reports of the sinking of four Japanese warships and two transports at Port Arthur. Attention is called to the fact that both of the reports to that effect emanate from Russian sources and therefore should be accepted with caution. Furthermore, the reference to the participation of the Retvizan in the fighting and the reported sinking of transports are both regarded as casting suspicion upon the story. The Retvizan is understood to be in a condition unfitting her for battle for many months, while the presence of transports at Port Arthur cannot be explained, in view of the repeated statements that Japan did not intend to land troops on the Liao-Tung peninsula at this stage, and the transports could be there for no other reason. No official advices have reached the legation regarding the matter.

Jap Troops Landing.

London, Feb. 24.—Cabling from Che Foo on February 23, a correspondent of the Morning Mail says forty thousand more Japanese troops have landed at Chemulpo, and that he has received confirmation of the report that some Japanese have landed at Pigeon Bay, others at Talienwan, and that an engagement occurred the night of February 12.

The correspondent at Seoul of the Daily Mail reports a panic at Ping Yang, Corea, which is regarded as heralding the approach of the opposing armies.

The report is confirmed, his correspondent continues, that seventy miles of railroad track and some important bridges have been destroyed between Harbin and Vladivostok. If the latter report is true, it would be a great advantage to the Japanese, as Vladivostok is known to be very badly supplied, and it therefore could not long resist a Japanese attack. There is still, however, no news of actual operations of any kind.

A dispatch from the Cairo correspondent of the Times says some hundreds of Cossacks reached Chonju, 30 miles south of the Yalu river, the afternoon of Feb. 20. Thirty troopers crossed the river at Kazan, the same evening, thus arriving within 45 miles of Ping Yang, Corea.

Russians Were Warned.

New York, Feb. 26.—Arrivals from Port Arthur report that before the Tuesday attack, the Russians received timely warning from their torpedo boat destroyers, which met the Japanese fleet twenty miles outside, says a Herald dispatch from Che Foo. The Japanese fleet approached within eight miles of the entrance and commenced the attack. The first to retaliate were the forts, followed by the Petropavlovsk, the Novik, the Pallada, and the Askol. The engagement lasted until nearly daylight, when the Japanese retired. Evidently they attempted to destroy the arsenal. The forts had five guns silenced. The damage to the town was serious. One shell struck amid the anchorage of junks blowing many to atoms. The Newsky works and the engine works were struck three times. Several shells fell just short of the arsenal striking the mud surrounding it, but doing no damage. Several guards were killed by bursting shells. Civilians took refuge in the new part of Port Arthur. Five thousand men are working day and night strengthening the defenses of the garrison, which is 30,000 strong and well provisioned. Three merchant steamers are still at Port Arthur.

The Russian Story.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 26.—The Russ this morning publishes the following from Port Arthur under date of Feb. 25:

"On the night of February 24 the Japenese attempted to blockade the exit from Port Arthur bay in order to enclose our fleet concentrated within. Under convoy of torpedo boats and transports the enemy advanced four freighters, in ballast at full speed, to the gateway, where it was intended to sink the latter vessels; but the maneuver was immediately observed on the battleship Retvizan, which was standing in the bay before the entrance. The Retvizan at once opened fire and, after it, the batteries on the peak and those on the promontory took part. As a result the ships with which it was designed to blockade the port were destroyed and their mission rendered unsuccessful.

"According to a wholly unsupported report, one Japanese torpedo boat was sunk.

The cannonade began before 3 o'clock in the morning and continued until 7 o'clock. From 5 a. m., however, there were merely single discharges. The Japenese fleet, at long distance, answered our fire ineffectually. This evidently was done merely to cover the retreat of their torpedo flotilla.

"The enemy's squadron, consisting of ten large vessels and seventeen torpedo boat destroyers, which appeared yesterday, about 9 o'clock in the morning, maneuvered in sight of Port Arthur until noon and then began to withdraw and disappeared from the horizon in the morning. The cruisers Novi, Askold and Bayan put to sea and after an inconsiderable cross-fire returned unharmed."

American Sympathy.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 26.—The Novoe Vremya this morning publishes a long leading article regarding the relations existing between the United States and Russia. In considering the unfriendly manifestations against the latter in the United States the Novoe Vremya argues distinction must be made between the people and the government, and it attributes the agitation in the press to a campaign engineered by the Jews, who, it has been said, even talk of building a battleship for the mikado. The paper insists, however, that the traditional friendship for Russia occupies a firm position in the American mind and heart, and that the people cannot really prefer the Japanese to the Russians, who never have harmed them. The Novoe Vremya also contends that without reason the Washington government has been unfriendly to Russia, and compares the most brilliant feat of the state department—the telegrpahic ratification of the Chinese open port treaty to telegraphic marriages, which, it says, sometimes are practiced in America.

But it is idle, the article goes on, to talk now of sending United States consuls to Manchuria. Unsatisfied with his success, Secretary of State Hay undertook to secure the neutralization, the inviolability of the administration and the entity of China. Diplomatists, lexigraphers and publicists being in doubt as to what all this meant, Secretary Hay kindly answered that he did not care to have his proposal defined in detail. The article concludes:

"The American government has taken a position which ill accords with the former good relations with Russia, and we are convinced that the conduct of the United States gunboat Vicksburg in refusing to protect and receive drowning Russians will not meet with wide sympathy in America."

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ATTEMPT FAILED

To Block the Inner Harbor of Port Arthur.

Port Arthur, Feb. 25.—At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning the Japanese made a desperate attempt to block the entrance of the inner harbor and dock. With this object four merchant steamers, accompanied by torpedo vessels, were sent from two sides towards the entrance of the channel. The movement was perceived by the Retvizan, which was lying in the channel, and which opened fire immediately. At the same time the guns of the forts on the Tiger Peninsula, Golden Hill and Electric Cliff, were turned upon the enemy and a furious cannonade ensued, lasting until 5 in the morning. Then the firing slackened and became desultory. The Japanese had failed to effect their purpose. All four steamers were sunk. They are lying in the following position:

One behind Golden Hill, one near the Retvizan, two between the entrance of the channel and the Lao Thie Shan peninsula.

The cruisers Bayan and Novik pursued the Japanese torpedo flotilla. It is said that one of the torpedo boats was sunk.

At about 9 in the morning, February 24, a Japanese squadron of considerable size approached Port Arthur and the Bayan and Novik were ordered to face the Japanese ships, which, however, did not open fire and afterwards steamed away in the direction of Port Dalny.

The cruiser Pallada has entered the dock here.

London, Feb. 25.—6:05 p. m.—The British foreign office has received an official dispatch saying that not one of the Japanese torpedo boats was injured in the attack on Port Arthur of Wednesday, February 24.

The Japanese Plan.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 27.—Two thousand cars from the Russian European system, especially fitted for the transportation of troops are being sent to the Siberian line.

M. Alexandrovsky, who is to take charge of the Red Cross field work in the Far East, left for the front today.

Prince Arseno Karageorgvich, brother of the king of Servia, has been gazetted a captain of Transbaikal cossacks.

The desperate manner in which the Japanese are returning to the attack at Port Arthur, in spite of their repeated repulses, has convinced the military authorities here that their main objective for the present is hopelessly to cripple the Russian fleet in order to secure absolute freedom in the disembarkation of troops. For this reason the Russian commander is carefully guarding against exposing his ships, keeping them in the harbor under the guns of the fortifications.

A doubt exists as to whether the Japanese really design to land near Port Arthur and invest the city. The authorities admit they are considerably mystified, but the prevailing opinion continues to be that the Japanese will not hazard a landing at this stage of the campaign.

It is pointed out that owing to the conformation of the shores the only suitable landing places near Port Arthur are well within the range of the batteries, and that if a landing is attempted on the northern part of the peninsula the Japanese transports will be unable to come close to land, and that on account of the shelving of the shore the troops would have have to march miles through mud and low water exposed to a galling off-shore fire. No news is being received here concerning the operations around Vladivostok, whence, under the viceroy's orders, telegrams are forbidden except from officers to their families, and then only with the approval of the military censor. The exact whereabouts of the Russian Vladivostok squadron is not known, but it is presumed to be in the harbor. Up to the time of filing this dispatch nothing has been obtainable concerning the reported Japanese landing at Possiet Bay, near Vladivostok.

The Japanese Version.

Tokio, Feb. 27.—The official report of the attemept made last Tuesday night to block the entrance of the harbor of Port Arthur reached Tokio last night (Friday). The report was written by Vice Admiral Kamimura, division commander under Admiral Togo. The report recites that at a certain point near Port Arthur Tuesday evening a number of merchant steamers, escorted by a torpedo flotilla, were dispatched for the purpose of closing the entrance to the harbor. The torpedo flotilla rejoined the fleet at 10 a. m. Wednesday at sea at a rendezvous previously agreed upon and reported that the stamer Kokok Mura had been sunk at the foot of the lighthouse on the left side of the entrance. The Bushiu Maru was sunk outside, beyond the Kokoku Maru. The Tenshin Maru, the Buoy Maru and Jinsen Maru were sunk at the foot of Laotche Hill almost side by side. All the above mentioned steamers were sunk by their own crews who were all safely rescued. The torpedo flotilla was unharmed. The torpedo flotilla reported that it discovered the Russian cruisers Bayan and Novik, together with a few destroyers, in the outer harbor. After the flotilla rejoined it the main fleet advanced slowly on Port Arthur, where it found the Russian cruisers Bayan, Askold and Novik slowly moving about the harbor under cover of the batteries. A bombardment began at long range and at 11:40 a. m. all the ships and batteries were responding vigorously. Shortly after noon the Novik retreated into the inner harbor. The Askold and Bayan, quickly following, demonstrated that the sinking of the steamers had not blocked the entrance of the harbor. A bombardment of the inner harbor was then ordered and for 15 minutes all the heavy guns of the Japanese fleet threw shell over the hills into the harbor. The Japanese were unable to determine the effect of the bombardment but saw huge columns of smoke arising from time to time. In the meantime the Japanese cruiser squadron discovered the Russian torpedo destroyers trying to escape at the foot of Laotche Hill and gave chase. One of the destroyers escaped but the other was pursued into Pigeon Bay, where it was sunk.

Vice Admiral Kamimura reports that the Japanese fleet sustained no damage and did not lose a single man.

The Russian Story.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 27.—The Port Arthur correspondent of the Russ telegraphed as follows:

"On the morning of February 25 a Japanese squadron, consisting of six battleships and four light cruisers, appeared on the horizon. The Russian cruisers Askold, Bayan and Novik were in the outer harbor. The Japanese ships, upon attaining a position within thirty-five cable lengths (about four and a quarter miles) of the Russian ships, opened an attack. At this time two of our torpedo boats were returning to our ships from Pigeon Bay. All the Japanese cruisers attempted to cut them off, nevertheless one of the torpedo boats succeeded in reaching Port Arthur while the other turned back. The scene of the battle was cut in the Japanese battleships cannonading the Askold, Bayan and Novik, which were supported by the batteries, and the cruisers pursuing the Russian torpedo boat which entered Pigeon Bay.

"The cannonade lasted 40 minutes and several shells fell at various points in the fortress. One Chinaman was mortally wounded by a splintered one and one by a shell.

In yesterday's affair the maneuvers of the Japanese appeared to be defective. While turning back to sea the Japanese battleships got bunched and our ships did not fail to take advantage of this fact. They opened a running fire and one could clearly see shells bursting amidst the tremendous target. This clumsy maneuver on the part of the Japanese is considered as affording weighty reason for the belief that the enemy's losses were heavy. A Japanese torpedo boat lies on a bank off Fort White Wolfe. It is apparently one of these which participated in the night attack with the freighters.

"I close hearing our cannonading, but without knowing the occasion of it."

FIGHT ON LAND.

Russian Scouts Driven Back by Japanese Troops.

Che Foo, Feb. 29.—The Twenty-ninth Japanese infantry, occupying Ping Yang, midway between Seoul and the Yalu river, on Sunday met a body of Russian cavalry scouts north of Ping Yang and drove them back.

It is estimated that 60,000 Japanese troops have landed at Chemulpo. The transports now are not escorted by war vessels. The Japanese sailors who manned the merchant vessels which were sunk at Port Arthur, on landing here, shaved their heads as a mark of the disgrace they felt at the failure of the project. The crew of the Jinsen Maru wrote their names on the foremost flag which remained above water when the ship went down.

Not a Jap to Live.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 29.—The Bourse Gazette says: "There is no need for alarm over the blockade of Port Arthur. The war will not end until not a single Japanese is left alive in Corea. The successes of the Russian arms will reassert the international laws defied by London and Washington, which have recognized Japan's subjugation of neutral Corea."

The Bourse Gazette urges the government to issue patriotic stamps, the proceeds of which shall go to strengthen the navy, all parcels to carry an extra Kopek stamp, which will bring in $8,500,000. Tradesmen are also invited to affix a Kopek stamp on every purchase. Other independent contributions for the navy are expected to yield $15,000,000.

To Repair Damages.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 29.—The Courier De Tien-Tsin says that in spite of the Japanese measures to conceal their looses it is known that the battleship Yashima and the cruisers Asama and Tokiwa have been towed to Nagasaki to repair the damages which they have sustained.

COREA WILL FIGHT.

Seoul, Feb. 27.—The Korean government has decided to order the Korean troops to join the Japanese in the field.

The Port of Wiju was opened to foreign trade last night. The limitations to be placed on trade and other incidental matters will be passed later. This action necessitates a harbor, so Yongampho has been decided upon.

The Corean army consists of about 17,000 men.

PORT ARTHUR STARVING

Rations Are Already Growing Short.

New York, March 1.—A report from Port Arthur states, says a dispatch from Tien Tsin to the American, that the town is already on short rations and that prices of foodstuffs are exorbitant. Few if any of the civilians are left, but there are enough to feed to occasion anxiety on the part of the authorities and hunger is feared more than the Japanese shells.

500 CHINESE BRIGANDS

Are Terrorizing the District of Ninguta.

St. Petersburg, March 1.—Mail advices from Vladivostok say that 500 Chinese brigands are terrorizing the district of Ninguta. Their leader, Yavanten, proclaims himself invulnerable to bullets. Advices received by mail from Irktusk, Siberia, say that local firms whose employes have been called to service in the army are continuing to pay the married men full wages, and the unmarried men half pay. Letters from Vladivostok, dated February 15, say that the warships in the harbor on that date were the Rossia, Gromoboi and Rurik and the transport Moskova. The port was frozen hard and the ice-breaker was scarcely able to clear the channel. Two Japanese attempted to blow up a dock at Vladivostok, but did not succeed. They escaped. A Japanese barber at Vladivostok, deeming himself insulted by a Russian officer, shot him dead, and then dramatically announced that he was a captain on the Japanese general staff, and was not used to taking insults.

WANTS TO GO TO FRONT

Czar Anxious to Preserve Ancient Traditions.

New York, March 1.—The Czar desires to go to the far East, according to a World dispatch from Vienna. The Zeeit, published in the latter city, asserts that this statement is confirmed by an exalted military authority who declares the Russian emperor is anxious to maintain the fighting traditions of his ancestors and by his presence to encourage his troops.

Offer No Comment.

St. Petersburg, March 1.—All the papers here print prominently, this morning, but without comment, Commander Marshall's report of the Vicksburg incident off Chemulpo, Corea, and the reasons assigned in the United States for his not uniting in the protest of the other naval commanders against the action of the Japanese. These statements will doubtless clear up the misapprehension existing here concerning the affair. Coming simultaneously with the announcement that the state department had decided to countermand the orders that Edwin V. Morgan, appointed United States consul at Port Dalny, proceed to his post, Commander Marshall's report should have good effect in allaying the anti-American irritation.

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A TEST EXPERIMENT.

Peculiar Power Possessed by a New Medicine.

Of new discoveries there is no end, but one of the most recent, remarkable and one which will prove invaluable to thousands of people, is a discovery which it is believed will take the place of all other remedies for the cure of those common and obstinate diseases, dyspepsia and stomach troubles. This discovery is not a loudly advertised, secret patent medicine, but is a scientific combination of wholesome, perfectly harmless vegetable essences, fruit, salts, pure pepsin and bismuth.

These remedies are combined in lozenge form, pleasant to take, and will preserve their good qualities indefinitely, whereas all liquid medicines rapidly lose whatever good qualities they may have had as soon as uncorked and exposed to the air.

This preparation is called Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and it is claimed that one of these Tablets or lozenges will digest from 300 to 3,000 times its own weight of meat, eggs and other wholesome food. And this claim has been proven by actual experiments in the following manner: A hard-boiled egg cut into small pieces was placed in a bottle containing warm water heated to ninety-eight degrees (or blood heat); one of these Tablets was then placed in the bottle and the proper temperature maintained for three hours and a half, at the end of which time the egg was as completely digested as it would have been in a healthy stomach. This experiment was undertaken to demonstrate that what it would do in the bottle it would also do in the stomach, hence its unquestionable value in the cure of dyspepsia and weak digestion. Very few people are free from some form of indigestion, but scarcely two will have the same symptoms. Some will suffer most from distress after eating, bloating from gas in the stomach and bowels, others have acid dyspepsia, or heartburn, others palpitation or headaches, sleeplessness, pains in chest and under shoulder-blades, extreme nervousness as in nervous dyspepsia, but they all have the same cause—failure to properly digest what is eaten. The stomach must have rest and assistance, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give it both, by digesting the food for it and in a short time it is restored to its normal action and vigor. At the same time the Tablets are so harmless that a child can take them with benefit. This new preparation has already made many astonishing cures, as for instance, the following:

"After using only one package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets I have received such great and unexpected benefit that I wish to express my sincere gratitude. In fact, it has been six months since I took the package and I have not had one particle of distress or difficulty since. And all this in the face of the fact that the best doctors I consulted told me my case was chronic dyspepsia and absolutely incurable, as I had suffered twenty-five years. I distributed half a dozen packages among my friends here who are very anxious to try this remedy." Mrs. Sarah A. Skeel, Lynnville, Jasper Co., Mo.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents for full-sized packages. A little book on "Stomach Diseases" mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

RUSSIAN TORPEDO BOAT

Subjected to Terrific Fire From Japanese.

Port Arthur, Monday, Feb. 29.—The Russian tropedo boat which has sought refuge in Pigeon Bay, February 26, was subjected to a terrific fire from the Japaneso cruisers. One shot pierced her hull. The boat was beached, the leak was stopped. She was refloated at high water and returned to Port Arthur.

Helpless Must Move.

St. Petersburg, March 1.—The military authorities are causing to be removed from all strategic points in the Far East the women and children and all aged and infirm men, so that the necessity of protecting them will not be added to the other duties of the troops, and in order that all supplies may be available for the use of the actual combatants.

ICHIO-YANG IS FORTIFIED

Japanese Are in Possession of the Town.

Liao Yang, Manchuria, March 1.—The Japanese have occupied Ichio-Yang, Corea, and are now fortifying the walls of the town. This was the objective point of General Mishtchenko, who, with a detachment of mounted Cossacks, as announced yesterday, had reached Kasanja, Corea, and was expected to arrive at Ichio-Yang yesterday. A detachment of Russian troops is in the neighborhood of Ichio-Yang. The Coreans are averse to giving the Russians information regarding the movements of the Japanese. The Chinese troops around Liao-Che are being reinforced. Yuan-Shi-Kai, the Chinese commander-in-chief, has 10,000 men near Junipin Fu, while 15,000 men are with General Ma. Fresh troops are arriving in the province of Chi Li.

GEN. KOUROPATKIN.

London, Feb. 25.—General Alexei Nicolaivitch Kouropatkin, the Russian minister of war, who is directing the operations against the Japanese, is easily Russia's foremost fighter. The best authorities of Europe concede that no one in the entire world is better equipped in every branch of military knowledge.

Educated in the theory of arms at the best of the Russian military schools, trained to practice under the greatest of modern Russian warriors, Gen. Michael Skobeleff, he made a glorious record in every important Russian war since 1866, and worked his way up from sub-lieutenant in that year to the command of the army in 1897.

He has received more decorations than any one breast could wear at any one time. He was born on March 17, 1848, and obtained a commission as sub-lieutenant in the Turkestan Rifles when he was only 18. After the brilliant Turkestan campaign which added to Russia's Asiatic possessions, Kouropatkin returned to St. Petersburg a lieutenant, to continue his military studies. In 1871, as the most brilliant graduate of the academy of the general staff he was sent abroad to study military conditions in various European countries. In France, President McMahon invited him to take part in the maneuvers at Metz. Here he displayed such strategic ability that he was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor, being the first Russian to win that distinction.

When war with Turkey broke out in 1877, Kouropatkin was summoned back to Russia. Constantinople was to be taken. Between Russia and Constantinople lay three great barriers—the river Danube, the Turkish strongholds in Bulgaria and the Balkan mountains. The first barrier was passed with ease. Osman Pasha had been hurrying from Widdin with 60,000 trained soldiers. Realizing that he was too late to defend the river he threw his entire force into Plevna, thus menacing the line the Russians must follow from the Danube to the Balkans. It was a brilliant strategic move, for until Osman was dislodged no forward move could be made by the main army of the Russians. Twice they hurled themselves against Plevna, and were twice repulsed with great slaughter.

Between Plevna and Shinka Pass lay Lochva, held by 15,000 Turks. This stronghold must fall before both wings of the Russian army could close in upon Plevna. Skobeleff and Kouropatkin were dispatched against it. After three days of hard fighting, Lochva was captured, and the third attack on Plevna was begun. It raged furiously for five days, but ended in another repulse of the Russians.

Skobeleff and Kouropatkin fought side by side during those bloody days and were frequently precipitated into hand-to-hand conflicts with the enemy. Their most terrible experiences were on September 11 and 12. Skobeleff assaulted one of three Turkish redoubts on Green Hill and carried it within an hour, but with a loss of three thousand men. The redoubt was imperfectly constructed, and left Skobeleff exposed to fire on three sides. The Turks saw the opportunity and made a sortie. Thereupon Col. Kouropatkin, the only officer on Skobeleff's staff who had not fallen, rushed to meet them in the open with some 300 men. A desperate fight at short range ensued. Kouropatkin's little band was almost entirely cut to pieces, but not until it had driven the Turks back into their redoubt. During the day Kouropatkin received three wounds, but he never ceased fighting until the victory was assured.

GENERAL KOUROPATKIN

Such is the man against whom the Japs will have to contend when the real land fighting between the beligerents begins in earnest. A consummate strategist and with a determination to meet and overcome every obstacle, the Russian minister of war, in the opinion of the British military authorities, can be counted upon to contest every inch of Manchuria against the Japanese forces.

POSTAL CLERKS SHOT.

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 29.—According to reports received here by the officials of the Alabama Great Southern railroad, the shooting of two postal clerks on northbound train No. 2, early today, two miles north of Meridian, Miss., was part of a plot to rob the train. The shooting was done by Jim Paris, a negro, who boarded the train in the Meridian yards as it was pulling out.

Before it was under good headway Paris entered the postal car and opened fire on Clerks J. T. Stockton and A. J. Bass, killing Stockton instantly and wounding Bass in the arm. The negro then seized a package of registered letters and jumped off. In leaving the train he fell and one leg was crushed under the wheels, but he managed to drag himself three miles. Bloodhounds were secured at Meridian, the train having backed to that place. Their scent led to the capture of Paris at daylight. Several registered letters were found in his packet. He was taken to jail at Meridian.

The railroad officials say three or four negroes were involved.

Lynching Is Feared.

Meridian, Miss., Feb. 29.—The killing of Express Messenger Stockton has caused much excitement. After Paris, the alleged murderer was placed in jail here, a mob gathered, and fearing a lynching, the sheriff notified Governor Vardaman, who ordered out the local militia.

Don Jaime Sees Pope.

Rome, Feb. 24.—Don Jaime, of Bourbon, son of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, having asked the czar to be sent to the scene of action in the Far East, has come to Rome and was received Tuesday by the pope in private audience. Don Jaime entered the presence of the pontiff in full hussar uniform and wearing the decorations he gained in the last Chinese war under Admiral Alexieff. The pope received him cordially, gave him his benediction, wished him good luck and asked him to do whatever lay in his power for the protection of Roman Catholics in the Far East.

Decrease in Budget.

London, Feb. 29.—War Secretary Forster's explanatory statement of the army estimates was issued last night. The estimates for the coming year are $144,500,000 against $172,500,000 last year. The principal reduction is in this year's estimates for South Africa, which total $3,070,000.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 23.—In the senate today Messrs. Bacon, of Georgia, Berry, of Arkansas, and Teller of Colorado, spoke on the Panama canal treaty, after which the senate went into executive session. When the open session was resumed the agricultural appropriation bill was taken up, and an amendment providing for an additional $50,000 for stock breeding experiments was opposed by Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Bailey, of Texas. After some controversy the amendment was agreed to.

The naval appropriation bill was taken up in the house today, and two amendments providing for additional appropriations of $30,000 and $1,500,000 for the New York navy yard were defeated. Both were offered by Mr. Fitzgerald of New York. An amendment offered by Mr. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, providing for the enlargement of the government gun factory at Washington was defeated. Mr. Legare, of South Carolina, secured an amendment to the bill providing a total increase for the Charleston navy yard of $656,500. The fight on the appropriation for the Illinois naval station was begun, and went over to tomorrow. The house authorized the printing of 10,500 copies of directions for destroying mosquistoes. The District of Columbia appropriation, carrying $10,503,071 was reported from committee.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Most of today was spent in the senate discussing an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill, striking out the house provision giving the secretary of agriculture authority to inspect imported food products when misbranded or suspected of impurity. Finally the senate agreed to substituting the act of 1900 bearing upon the same point, but amended to make the provision applicable to impure food only, leaving out all regulations relating to misbranded and falsely labeled articles. Final action on the bill was postponed until tomorrow. Mr. Cullom reported the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, and will ask tomorrow for its consideration. A resolution by Mr. Daniel asking the judiciary committee to investigate the expediency of enacting a law prohibiting members of congress from accepting emoluments of any executive office, agency or commission, while in congress, was adopted. Mr. Proctor introduced a bill to increase the efficiency of the medical department of the army. The bill has the approval of Secretary Taft and Mr. Root. The senate passed the following bills: Providing for the reimbursement of the state of Iowa to the extent of $20,500 for moneys expended in equipping troops in the Spanish war; authorizing the Kiowa, Chickasaw and Fort Smith Railway company to sell its road in Indian Territory; defining the limit of navigation of the Osage river in Missouri; authorizing the Yankton & Norfolk Railroad company to construct a bridge across the Missouri river at Yankton, S. D..

The great lakes training station went out of the naval appropriation bill after a wordy battle in the house. Mr. Burton, of Ohio, moved to strike out the provision for the single battleship authorized, and his motion is still pending, and if defeated, Mr. Meyer, of Louisiana, will move to have the bill recommitted to the naval committee with instructions to provide a coaling station and dock at Olengapo, P. I., instead of a naval station; to eliminate the provision for two armored cruisers and to place a limit of $398 a ton as the maximum price for armor plate, with a provision for an armor plate factory to cost not more than $4,000,000, provided the plate cannot be procured at the price limit; also that all vessels provided for in the bill under the head of "increase of the navy" except the battleships be constructed in government yards. Mr. Cooper continued his fight against the great lakes training station, and was opposed by Mr. Foss and Mr. Crumpacker. Mr. Stafford, of Wisconsin, spoke in favor of Milwaukee as the site. Various amendments were disposed of as not in order, and finally Mr. Cooper insisted upon his point of order, made yesterday, that the naval station be ruled out of the bill. Mr. Burton then injected his motion to strike out the provision for one battle ship, which brought forth a lively debate on the size of the world's navies by Mr. Grosvenor and others. The Ohio member announced the doctrine that "Peace on earth and good will among men depended upon good ships and good guns." Representative Adams, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill limiting to 80,000 the number of aliens to be admitted to the United States in any one year from any foreign country, Canada, Mexico and Cuba excepted.

Washington, Feb. 25.—When the senate convened today the agricultural appropriation bill was taken up again, and after a number of minor amendments were made it was passed. An amendment offered by Mr. Heyburn authorizing the secretary of agriculture to prohibit interstate shipments of misnamed and misbranded fruit trees provoked a long discussion, in which Messrs. Heyburn, Clark of Wyoming, Tillman, Lodge, Hale, Teller, Proctor and Bailey talked at length on economy of government. The agricultural bill was passed. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill also was passed.

Mr. Meyer, of Louisiana, opened the debate on the naval appropriation bill in the house this morning, leading a campaign by the minority to reduce the number of ships authorized. He wanted the bill recommitted with instructions to eliminate two cruisers, but this amendment was defeated, as well as that offered by Mr. Burton, of Ohio, yesterday, to do away with the one battle ship authorized. Mr. Bishop, of Michigan, was the only other Republican to support Mr. Burton's amendment. Mr. Foss opposed the amendment to strike out two of the cruisers. Mr. McNary, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment for the construction of ten torpedo boat destroyers. Mr. Foss opposed, saying that Japan's success at Port Arthur was not due to preponderance of such craft, but to the fact that Russia was not prepared for war. The amendment was defeated. Mr. Humphrey, of Washington, offered an amendment to give a preferential of 4 per cent to Pacific coast builders bidding for construction of ships authorized in the bill. Mr. McDermott, of New Jersey, made a humorous appeal in behalf of the shipbuilding trust of his own state, saying that charity as well as economy demanded that his coast be given any advantage offered. The amendment was defeated.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The senate today considered at some length the bill requiring the use of American ships in carrying government supplies, but took no action, as a quorum was not present. The bill was criticised by Democratic senators as being in the nature of a subsidy, but Mr. Hale, in charge of the measure, defended it against this attack, and championed it as being in the interest of American shipping. Early in the day an agreement was reached to take up on Monday next the bill authorizing the erection of a joint building for the departments of state, justice and commerce, and to devote Thursday to legislation in the interest of Alaska. Mr. Scott, from the committee on public buildings presented a report on the condition of the old government printing office, saying that the walls are in such condition that it is a menace to the lives of hundreds of government employes, and recommending that the building be torn down. No action was taken on the report. Bills were passed providing for the confirmation of entries under the homestead law when outside the land district in which the land is situated, and authorizing the holding of United States courts at Great Falls, Mont.

The house today passed the naval appropriation bill, after having it under consideration for a week. There was a party contest on a number of propositions while the body sat in committee of the whole considering the bill. The minority members made a special effort to secure an amendment to fix the price of armor plate at the figure bid by the Midvale Steel company. Several amendments were ruled out on points of order and the matter of armor plate was left to the discretion of the secretary of the navy. An ineffectual attempt was made to have the eight-hour law applied to all naval ship construction. There was a contest over submarine boats, which finally resulted in an amendment which leaves the question of the type of boat open, but increases the amount of the appropriations for such boat. The minority failed to secure a record vote on the proposition to recommit with instructions, and the house passed the bill in regular session, without opposition.

Washington, Feb. 28.—It is expected both the naval and army appropriation bills will be reported to the Senate during the present week, and it is intended to take them up for consideration as soon as possible, regardless of all other legislation, and henceforth to give the suppy bills right of way to the exclusion of all other matters. The prospect is the naval bill will be the first to secure consideration. The bill authorizing the erection of a joint building for the use of the state department, the department of justice and the department of commerce will be called up on Monday. Tuesday will be devoted to the bill regulating the shipment of government supplies and a vote will be taken that day. Thursday has been set aside for consideration of legislation in the interest of Alaska. The committee on privileges and elections will begin its investigation into the Smoot case on Tuesday, and it is also expected the special committee to inquire into the charges against Senator Dietrich will proceed with its work.

The first week in March finds the House with a very small proportion of the big supply measures awaiting its action. The naval was the eighth of the general appropriation bills disposed of at this session. The remaining supply bills will be given precedence over other measures. The District of Columbia appropriation bill will be taken up next and then will follow the Indian appropriation bill. With these out of the way the postoffice appropriation bill will be placed before the House. In the meantime the appropriations committee will perfect the sundry civil bill, in order that it may be taken up at the earliest practicable moment.

Washington, Feb. 29.—The architectural changes made in the White house were the subject of much adverse criticism in the senate today, it being held generally that they are far short of the improvements which should have been secured with the $500,000 appropriated for the purpose. The discussion arose in connection with the consideration of the bill providing for the erection of a building for the joint use of the departments of state, justice and commerce and labor, which was not concluded. The senate passed the following bills: Authorizing terms of the district and circuit courts for the southern district of Florida at Fernandina; providing for the holding of the court of the southern district of Indian territory at Marietta; providing for appeals and writs of error taken from the federal courts at Beaumont, Texas, to be heard at New Orleans, and appropriating $100,000 for the erection of a federal building at Bluefield, West Virginia.

The house today discussed the District of Columbia appropriation bill, and the debate drifted into political matters. Mr. Castor, elected to succeed the late Mr. Burke from the Third Pennsylvania district, was sworn in.

THE POPULISTS.

St. Louis, Feb. 24.—After two days and two nights of animated debate and discussion by committees representing the fusion and the middle-of-the-road wings of the Populist party in an endeavor to agree upon a place and date for holding the national convention, schisms were finally healed and differences smoothed over and the two political factions late last night agreed to hold, in joint convention, the People's party national convention in Springfield, Ill., on July 4. J. A. Parker, of Louisville, chairman of the middle-of-the-roaders, and J. H. Edminston, of Lincoln, Neb., chairman of the fusionists, asserted that all party differences were now things of the past and the national convention would nominate a straight Populist ticket. The nominees of the national convention will be submitted to the people of the party for direct indorsement.

Felt Roofing 65c

Per roll in lots of 5. This is by far the most popular roofing on the market. More than 40,000 rolls sold by us last season.

2 PLY STAND ON END 2 PLY. 3 PLY. 2 PLY PREPARED ROOFING

Cheaper and Better than Shingles.

Made of two layers of heavy all-wool felt cemented together with water-proof asphaltum cement. Absolutely weather-proof. Practically fire-proof. Each roll covers 100 sq. ft. Send for full description, instructions and sample of the roofing.

Catalogue 115 and samples sent gratis. Our prices, quality considered, are absolutely lowest. Write today. Save dealers' profits. Address 84

Montgomery Ward & Co.

32 years World's Headquarters for Everything.

Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts.

Chicago

We Shall Spend $500,000

To Give Liquozone Away.

This Company, after testing Liquozone for two years in the most difficult germ diseases, paid $100,000 for the American rights. That is the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery.

We are now spending $500,000 to give the product away—one bottle to each of a million sick ones. We are doing this so that every sick one may let Liquozone itself prove what it can do.

Kills Inside Germs

The greatest value of Liquozone lies in the fact that it kills germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. And no man knows another way to do it. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease, as every physician knows.

Liquozone will do for sick humanity more than all the drugs in the world combined. It does what no skill can accomplish without it. It cures diseases which medicine never cured.

Acts Like Oxygen

Liquozone is the result of a process which, for more than 20 years, has been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. Its virtues are derived solely from gas, made in large part from the best oxygen producers. By a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time, these gases are made part of the liquid product.

The result is a product that does what oxygen does. Oxygen gas, as you know, is the very source of vitality, the most essential element of life. Liquozone is a vitalizing tonic with which no other known product can compare. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill.

The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone, which—like oxygen—is life to an animal, is deadly to vegetal matter. It is carried by the blood to every cell of every tissue, and no touch of impurity, no germ of disease, can exist where Liquozone goes.

Germ Diseases

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone kills the germs, wherever they are, and the results are inevitable. By destroying the cause of the trouble, it invariably ends the disease, and forever.

Asthma
Abscess—Anemia
Bronchitis
Blood Poison
Bright's Disease
Bowel Troubles
Coughs—Colds
Consumption
Colic—Croup
Constipation
Catarrh—Cancer
Dysentery—Diarrhea
Dandruff—Dropsy
Hay Fever—Influenza
Kidney Diseases
La Grippe
Leucorrhea
Liver Troubles
Malaria—Neuralgia
Many Heart Troubles
Piles—Pneumonia
Pleurisy—Quinsy
Rheumatism
Skin Diseases
Scrofula—Syphilis
Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia
Eczema—Erysipelas
Fevers—Gall Stones
Goitre—Gout
Gonorrhea—Gleet
Throat Troubles
Tuberculosis
Tumors—Ulcers
Varicocele
Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisonous blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c Bottle Free

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on your local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay your druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it today, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 458-460 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is ....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

....

....

....

W 809 Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

NEW CONSTITUTION

Of the Republic of Panama Sent in Response to Inquiry.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The President today sent to the senate a report of the secretary of state in response to a resolution introduced by Senator Morgan calling for "such information as is in the possession of the government of the United States as to the present state of organization of the government of the Republic of Panama and a copy of the constitution of said Republic of Panama, and such information as to the provisions thereof as may have been received by him."

The resolution also called for any ordinance or other proceedings of the constitutional convention recently in session at Panama, relating to the Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty. Secretary Hay, in his report to the President, sends a translation of the draft of the constitution of the Republic of Panama as substantially adopted February 14th inst., which he says serves to show the permanent form to be given to the government. Continuing he says:

"The present state of organization of government of the Republic of Panama is republican in form, consisting of a president, Asador; a first vice president, Arosemena; a second vice president, Obaldia; and a third vice president, Carlos Mendoza—elected in conformity with article 132 of the constitution, by a majority of the convention.

"By article 134 of the constitution, all the acts of the board of provisional government done since the third of November, 1903, until January 15, 1904, are expressly ratified.

"No ordinance or other proceeding of the constitutional convention has been made in relation to the treaty for the construction of an interoceanic canal which was signed November 18, 1903. The constitutional convention of Panama did not exercise any legislative functions pending the formation and adoption of the constitution. The constitution itself, however, contains the following provisions:

" 'Article 3, the territory of the republic is composed of all the territory from which the state of Panama was formed by the amendment to the Grenada constitution of 1853 on February 27, 1855, and which was transformed in 1866 into the department of Panama, together with its islands; and of the continental and insular territory which was adjudged to the republic of Colombia in the award made by the president of the French republic, with the jurisdictional limitations stipulated or which in the future may be stipulated in treaties or conventions concluded, or which in the future may be concluded with the United States of America, concerning the construction, maintenance, protection, or sanitation of any means of interoceanic transit.'

" 'Article 131. The government of the United States of America may intervene in any part of the republic of Panama, to re-establish public peace and constitutional order in the event of their being disturbed, provided that that nation should, by treaty or convention, assume or have assumed the obligation of guaranteeing the independence and sovereignty of this republic.' "

The constitution in its entirety consists of 141 articles, making 30 typewritten pages. It solves the questions as to what the citizens of the isthmus are to be called, in declaring what classes are or shall be admitted as "Panamans." In this class are Colombians, who participated in the achievement of Panama's independence, also foreigners declaring in support of the new republic and who have completed ten years' residence in the territory embraced in Panama. Six years of residence will suffice if they are married and have a family in Panama and three years if they are married to "a Panaman woman."

CANAL TREATY RATIFIED

Washington, Feb. 26.—Secretary Hay and Minister Bunau-Varilla at 10:30 o'clock this forenoon exchanged ratifications of the Panama canal treaty at the state department.

At 11:50 o'clock the President signed the proclamation putting the treaty into effect.

THE TURNER CASE.

Washington, Feb. 29.—In the supreme court of the United States today an order was issued for the release of John Turner on bail, and setting the hearing of his case by the court for April 4 next. Turner is a British subject who was taken into custody upon arrival in New York last October on the charge of being an anarchist and his deportation ordered. He was detained at Ellis Island and instituted habeas corpus proceedings in the circuit court for the southern district of New York. His petition for a writ was denied, and he brought the case to the supreme court.

Makes "Old Men" Boys Again

Free receipt that restores youthful vitality to men of all ages can now be had of the discoverer without cost---Cures nervous debility, prostatic trouble, emissions, etc., and restores normal nerve-power almost instantly.

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR HOME CURE.

Now that they have found a new ingredient that makes cures 50 per cent quicker that formerly and practically gives the desired effect over night, the Dr. Knapp

Medical Co., of Detroit, the world's greatest authorities on the cure of vital weakness, want every weak man to write them for the free receipt that does this wonderful good, and full directions how to cure yourself privately at home. There is no man so old that this receipt will not make him feel like a youngster again, and middle-aged men who think their best days are gone will have a happy surprise in store for them. It is a blessing, indeed, to any man who is not as good as he used to be, and whether you are in the 20s or in the 60's the effect will be equally satisfactory and quick.

From what those who have used it say, a man can expect the change in less than 24 hours, and a permanent cure in a short time. It cures nervous debility, premature discharge, undeveloped organs, emissions, varicocele, stricture, lack of power, exhaustion, etc., and cures it permanently, to stay cured. It acts directly on the muscular tissue, mucous membranes, nerves and glands, and the effect is a comforting one indeed.

If you can make use of a receipt that brings about such happy results, send your name and address today to the Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 976 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich., and it will be sent you by return mail, together with directions for a private home cure and a descriptive booklet on your disease, all in an unmarked package.

Let there be no delay.

BEAUTY OF SKIN PURITY OF BLOOD

Ancient and Modern Ideas on these Interesting Subjects.

UP-TO-DATE METHODS

For Purifying and Beautifying the Skin, Scalp, Hair and Hands.

Socrates called beauty a short-lived tyranny, Plato a privilege of nature, Theocritus, a delightful prejudice, Theophrastus a silent cheat, Carneades a solitary kingdom, Homer a glorious gift of nature, Ovid a favor of the gods. Aristotle affirmed that beauty was better than all the letters of recommendation in the world, and yet none of these distinguished authorities has left us even a hint of how beauty is to be perpetuated, or the ravages of age and disease defied. Time soon blends the lily and the rose into the pallor of age, disease dots the fair face with cutaneous disfigurations and crimsons the Roman nose with unsightly flushes, moth, if not rust, corrupts the glory of eyes, teeth, and lips yet beautiful by defacing the complexion and fills the sensitive soul with agony.

If such be the unhappy condition of one afflicted with slight skin blemishes, what must be the feelings of those in whom torturing humors have for years run riot, covering the skin with scales and sores and charging the blood with poisonous elements to become a part of the system until death?

It is in the treatment of torturing, disfiguring humors and affections of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, that the Cuticura remedies have achieved their greatest success. Original in composition, scientifically compounded, absolutely pure, unchangeable in any climate, always ready, and agreeable to the most delicate and sensitive, they present to young and old the most successful curatives of modern times.

CANAL COMMISSION.

The Men Who Will Have Charge of Building the Panama Canal.

Washington, Feb. 29.—The President today sent to the senate the following nominations:

Chairman of the isthmian canal commission, Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N., retired, District of Columbia; members of the isthmian canal commission, Major General George W. Davis, U. S. A., retired, District of Columbia; William Barclay Parsons, New York; William H. Burt, New York; Benjamin J. Barros, Louisiana; Carl Ewald Grunsky, California; Frank J. Hecker, Michigan.

The commission as constituted by the President is essentially a body of engineers, six of the seven members having distinguished themselves in engineering works. The law under which the commission was created provided that four members should be skilled in the science of engineering. Col. Hecker is the only man on the commission who may be classed as distinctively a business man. He is a man of large affairs and during the Spanish-American war served the government as director of transportation.

Rear Admiral Walker has been identified with this government's investigation of isthmian canal routes for many years and is regarded as the best informed man in the country on that subject.

Arrangements already have been made for an early visit to the Isthmus of Panama by the commission. It seems likely now that the commission, as a body, will go to Panama within a month. Preliminary work will be begun immediately.

NAVAL BILL PASSED.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The house passed the naval appropriation bill Friday, after having had it under consideration for a week. There was a party contest on a number of propositions during the day, especially on an effort of different minority members to secure an amendment to fix the price of armor plate at the figure bid at the Madvale Steel company. Several amendments were ruled out on points of order, and the Republican leaders, by skillful parliamentary tactics, left the matter of armor plate in the discretion of the secretary of the navy. An effectual attempt was made to have the eight-hour labor law applied to all ship construction. The contest over submarine boats was quite exciting, and a resolution was finally adopted which leaves the question of the type of boat open, but increases the amount of the appropriation for such boats. The minority failed to secure a record vote on the proposition to recommit with instructions, the proposed instructions being declared out of order.

COUNTED THE PAPER.

Washington, Feb. 24.—A count of the sheets of distinctive paper in the bureau of engraving and printing from which are printed all the securities emanating from the treasury has just been completed under the direction of Capt. Wm. M. Meredith, the director of the bureau. The work was done by a force of 130 experts and occupied the greater portion of two days. Nearly nine million sheets of the paper in all were counted, the final tally showing the aggregate to be correct to a sheet. Although the record of sheets on hand is balanced almost daily this is the first complete inventory taken for 18 years. There was no particular reason for the count at this time, except a desire on the part of the officials to have everything properly checked up. In the last year all the money and bonds in the vaults of the treasury have been counted and the count in the bureau of engraving and printing was only one of a complete chain desired by Secretary Shaw.

NEW YORK POSTOFFICE.

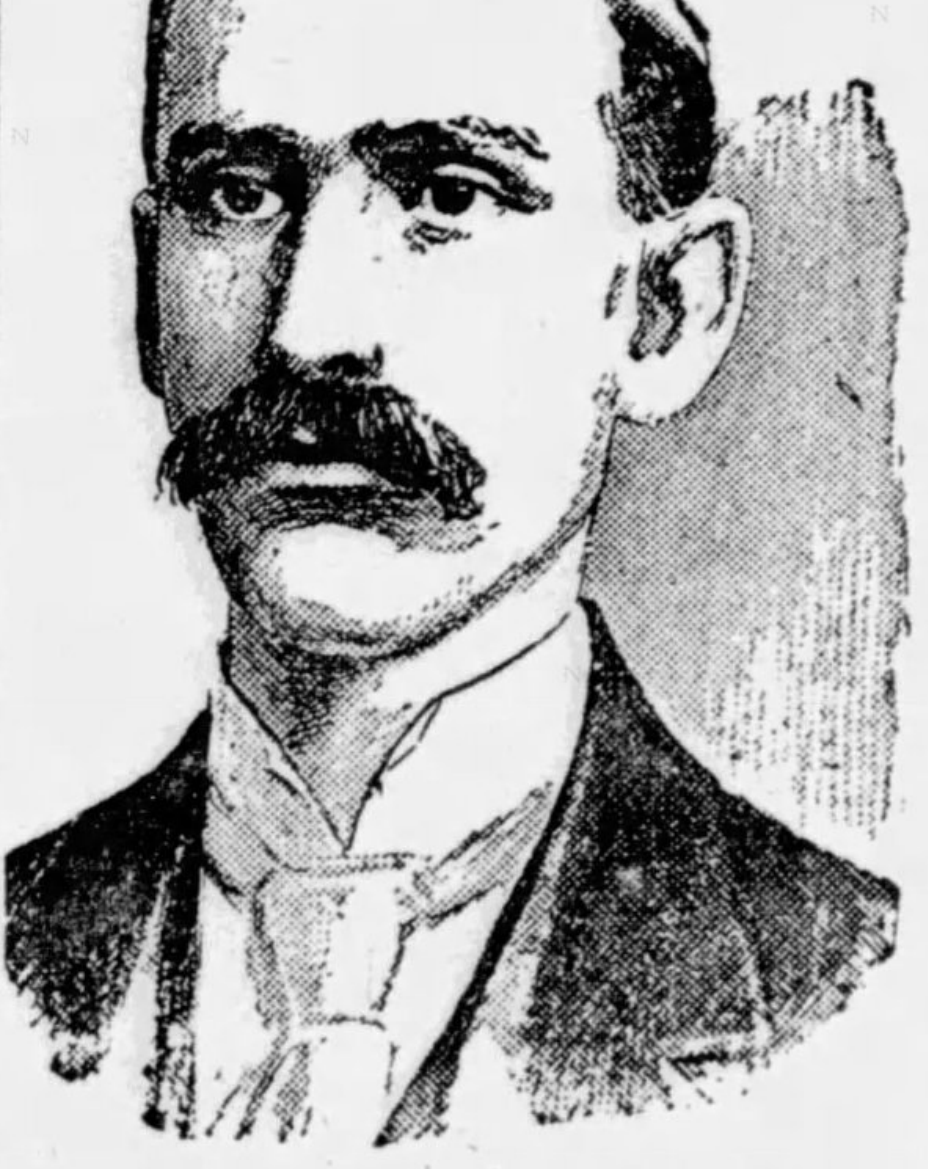
Washington, Feb. 27.—The President is considering the report of the postoffice inspectors who investigated the New York postoffice. It is a voluminous document and he is reading it carefully. Owing to its length and mass of detail it is uncertain when it will be made public. There are many reports about its conclusion, among others that it recommends the removal, not only of Postmaster Van Cott, but of a number of other officials as well, but none of these reports are authorized and Postmaster General Payne declines to comment on the inspectors report in any way at this time. It is known, however, that the report severely criticises some of the administrative methods and conditions of the New York office.

SMOOT CASE TAKEN UP

Senate Committee Proceeds With Interesting Inquiry.

Washington, March 1.—Today was set for the beginning of the inquiry, by the senate committee, into the case of Hon. Reed Smoot, United States senator from Utah. The investigation is to proceed without delay.

All kinds of stories are afloat as to the scope of the investigation and its probable results. It is said to be the intention of the organization which has been formed to oppose the seating of Senator Smoot to summon the head of the Mormon church and each of the twelve Apostles, including the senator. Whether this is true or not, it is certain that the investigation will be made to take the form of an indictment against the entire Mormon people, the purpose of the anti-Smoot forces being to focus public attention on the conditions alleged to exist in Utah at the present time.



SENATOR REED SMOOT.

Several photographs have been secured in which President Smith, the head of the Mormon church, has been pictured with a wife, and the photographs, it is alleged, show that they are different women. One of them is a photograph taken at St. Louis during a world's fair celebration, which shows Reed Smoot immediately behind the president of the church and his wife.

If the Mormon apostles are called to the stand an effort will be made, it is said, to prove that no less than seven of the twelve have contracted polygamous marriages, and the contention is made that it can be proved that since Utah has been admitted as a state and the manifesto declaring there would be no more plural marriages solemnized a new wife has been sealed to one of the twelve apostles.

Attorneys for Smoot allege that they will be able to controvert any testimony which may be offered to show that any new wives have been sealed to any Mormon since the admission of the territory as a state. Senator Smoot will swear that he has only one wife, and the apostles who are blessed with several are expected to take oath that they have lived with only one in recent yars, but have separately supported the others, as dependents, under the solemn vow taken when the plural wives were sealed to them.

PAYNE CONGRATULATED.

Washington, Feb. 29.—The President has sent the following letter to Postmaster General Payne:

White House,
Washington, Feb. 27, 1904.

My Dear Postmaster General: While all the work of the Postoffice department and the department of justice in connection with the postal frauds is not yet over, there is already to the credit of the departments, and therefore primarily to your credit, such an amount of substantive achievement that I take this opportunity to congratulate you personally upon it. It is impossible to expect that corruption will not occasionally occur in any government, the vital point is the energy of fearlessness and the efficiency with which such corruption is cut out and the corruptionists punished. The success of the prosecution in this case as compared with previous experiences in prosecuting government officials who have been guilty of malfeasance of misfeasance is as noteworthy as it is gratifying and must be a source of encouragement to all men who believe in decency and honesty in public life. What has been accomplished by you, by those who have worked under you in your department, and by the department of justice, redounds to the credit of our whole people and is a signal triumph for cause of popular government. If corruption goes unpunished in popular government, then government by the people will ultimately fall, and they are the best friends of the people who make it evident that whoever in public office, or in connection with public office, sins against the fundamental laws of civic and social well-being, will be punished with unsparing rights.

Sincerely yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Hon. H. C. Payne, Postmaster General.

WORLD'S FAIR MORTGAGE.

Washington, Feb. 24.—A mortgage has been executed by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company to the United States government to cover the loan of $4,600,000 authorized by congress to be made to the company. Secretary Shaw now has the mortgage in his possession. One million dollars will be paid over to the company in a few days, two millions will be paid in March, one million in April and $600,000 in May. The mortgage covers the gate receipts of the fair and repayment of the amount loaned will begin in June.

The mortgage provides that in the event of the failure of the exposition company promptly to repay the amount loaned, the government shall take charge of the fair and run it. The government agent in the collection of the money is Robert A. Fullerton, of Iowa. He will look after the receipts of the fair, and see that the government promptly gets its quota of the sum taken in at the gates. He will receive one-tenth of one per cent of the sum collected for his services.

OUR PETROLEUM PRODUCT

Washington, Feb. 26.—The census bureau has issued a preliminary report on the production of crude petroleum in the United States during the calendar year 1902. It shows a total product of 89,275,302 barrels of 42 gallons each, valued at $71,397,739, against 35,163,513 barrels valued at $26,963,340 as reported by the eleventh census, which covered the year 1889. The report shows that in 1902 there were 118,671 wells, 29,522 aperators, 3,039 salaried employes, drawing an aggregate of $2,986,268, and 17,552 wage earners, drawing $13,242,361. The cost of supplies and materials was $17,781,512; miscellaneous expenses, $15,811,726, and cost of construction work, $12,936,631.

A Home for $600

We publish a booklet telling how to build it yourself without architect or carpenter. Also two other houses at $800 and $1,200: Complete plans and specifications. Every detail of construction clearly explained. Also tells how to furnish 6 rooms complete with good grade furniture for less than $200. A very interesting and instructive book. Will be packed free with orders if requested or mailed on receipt of three 2-cent stamps. 60
Address Adv. Mgr. Montgomery Ward & Co.,
Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts., Chicago.

GEN. CHARLES DICK

Elected Senator From Ohio to Succeed Mr. Hanna.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Columbus, O., March 1.—The election of General Charles Dick to the United States senate was accomplished by the legislature this afternoon in accordance with senate joint resolution No. 14.

The balloting was a special order for 1:30 o'clock, at which hour Representative Hollis Johnston, of Gallia county, the Republican floor leader of the house, formally called the attention of the house to this duty. Speaker Thomas announced that nominations would be received for member of the United States senate for both long and short terms on account of the vacancy caused by the death of Marcus A. Hanna.

Representative Buchtel, of Summit county, who gave Charles Dick, the boy, his first permanent employment, placed the name of Gen. Dick before the house.

In the senate the name of Gen. Dick was presented by Senator Harris, of Ashtabula county. Senator Harris' nomination was received with applause. There was no seconding speech. The name of John H. Clarke, of Cleveland, was presented; on behalf of the minority by Senator Elza Carter, of Wyandot county. His nominating speech, which was brief, was prefaced by a tribute to Senator Hanna. The vote in the senate was 27 for Dick and 4 for Clarke. Two Republican senators, Shallenberger and Smith, were absent. Lieutenant Governor Harding formally declared the election of General Dick for both terms. The entire procedure in the senate consumed fourteen minutes and there were but few spectators.

Mr. Buchtel's speech, delivered in a somewhat feeble manner, owing to the very advanced age of the maker, was received with hearty applause.

The first seconding speech in the house was made by Representative Osler, of Hamilton.

Representative Worthington, of Belmont, one of the most eloquent young men in the general assembly, delivered another seconding speech, eulogizing Senator Hanna and briefly reciting the events which followed his death. When he referred to the decision of Gov. Herrick, "I shall remain governor of Ohio," the house and spectators who crowded the lobby gave vent to their approval in applause.

A third seconding speech was made by Representative Bert Fisher of Medina.

The name of John H. Clarke, the Democratic candidate, was placed before the house by Representative D. E. Yost, of Monroe county. Like Senator Carter, who nominated Clarke in the senate, Mr. Yost beautifully eulogized Senator Hanna. Of Clarke, he said he would fill Senator Hanna's chair like a statesman. He became facetious, and referred to the Cox senatorial machine, said the Democrats, the few of them left, had troubles of their own, but had agreed to support Hon. John H. Clarke, of Cleveland. Mr. Yost's remarks were spiced with humor, and the house was in an uproar of laughter most of the time during its delivery.

After a call of the house the balloting was begun.

The poll showed 108 of the 110 members present, and General Dick was elected by the unanimous vote of his party representatives, the result being 87 for Dick and 21 for Clarke.

Gen. Dick arrived here this afternoon, but was not present at the state house when elected senator. He will be present tomorrow, when, exactly at noon, the canvass of the vote cast today will be made by the senate and house in joint session in the chamber of the house of representatives.

Senator Dick will remain in Columbus for a short time, and will consult with Governor Herrick before returning to Washington.

LAND SOON TO BE OPEN

Thousands of Acres Will Be Offered by the Government

Washington, March 1.—Some excellent lands, including twelve townships of the Red Lake Indian reservation in Northwestern Minnesota, and a part of the Rosebud reservation — about 416,000 acres—in Gregory county, South Dakota, will be opened for settlement in a few months. President Roosevelt has conceived the idea that it would be to the interest of the government to adopt the plan of disposing of the land by auction, and for some time he has been talking on the subject with senators and representatives in congress who are interested in it. Representative Martin, of South Dakota, expressed the opinion to the President Monday that the auction plan would be inadvisable and unwise. He thinks the government would not realize as much from the lands at auction as it would if the old plan of disposing of them at a fixed price were adopted. No decision as to the method of sale has been determined on, but it is not improbable that in his proclamation announcing the opening of the lands to settlement, the President may prescribe how they shall be sold.

MAKING A FORCED LOAN

San Domingoan Insurgents Still Causing Trouble.

New York, March 1.—Indications are now that Morale's government will win since the siege of the capital has been raised, says a Santo Domingo dispatch to the Herald. The Morale forces have, however, met reverses at Guerra and San Pedro De Macoris.

Gen. Zapata, of the revolutionists, has been caught at Navarrat, and has been shot. The insurgents have requested aid and ammunition from Hayti, which was refused. They are now making a forced loan at Azua, levying upon foreign merchants for $200 and on sugar estates for $1,000. Americans are requesting that the training ship Hartford be sent there as the insurgents are destroying lives and property. They have even attacked the American consulate. Business has been paralyzed and telegraphic communication interrupted.

SOUTHWEST AFRICA.

Berlin, Feb. 24.—Col. Leutwein, governor of German Southwest Africa, cables that a number of Ovambos under Captain Nechale, attacked the police post at Amatoni, on February 2, and were repulsed with a loss of sixty men killed.

A division under Lieut. Schultze had a fight with the Hereros at South Tsumana on February 8, in which the enemy lost ten men killed. The Germans sustained no casualties, and Lieut. Schultze captured large herds of cattle.

The principal German forces are gathering at Okahandja, where they will await the arrival of reinforcements, before undertaking a general movement against the Hereros, but in the meantime the enemy will be engaged as opportunity offers. The Hereros are apparently centered about Otjosongati and Waterberg.

Capt. Estorff, Col. Leutwein says, in conclusion, has established communication with the Outjo column, under Glasenapp, which is marching via Gobabis against the chief Tjotja.

Long's Work for Ships.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The navy department has at last decided to furnish the libraries of naval ships and stations with copies of John D. Long's work, entitled, "The New American Navy."

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showing the clerks at work, the goods, and, in fact, an interior sectional view of every floor of the tallest commercial building in the world. It makes a very attractive and interesting wall hanger, and is one of the most complex and complicated pieces of lithography ever attempted. If you want it send four two-cent stamps, about what it cost us to print. Ask for our ten-color Wall Hanger. If you want to save your dealer's profits on everything you eat, wear or use, send 15c for our 1128-page Wholesale Catalogue. Millions are saving ⅓ of their former expenses by trading direct with us. If you want both Wall Hanger and Catalogue enclose 20c.
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Michigan Ave. and Madison St., Chicago. 49

FIRE IN ROCHESTER.

Several Millions Loss in the Business Section.

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 26.—A great fire started in the heart of the business district of this city early today, and raged fiercely. The weather was ideal for fighting fire, as there was scarcely any wind blowing. Had there been even a moderately high wind, the firemen say, nothing could have prevented a repetition of the Baltimore fire. As it was, the firemen battled under extreme difficulties, as water mains were not working as they should. The extreme cold this winter has frozen up many of the mains, and for the past two weeks the firemen have been engaged in thawing out the pipes. On account of lack of proper apparatus, this work has been slow.

At 7 o'clock Chief Little and Commissioner of Public Safety Gilman telegraphed to Buffalo and Syracuse for assistance.

The fire started so early in the morning that very few people were on the street, but by 6 o'clock there were thousands crowding the scene of the disaster. The explosions of dynamite used to check the spread of the flames were supplemented by the thunder of falling walls. Mayor Cutler and Commissioner of Public Safety Gilman were on the scene shortly after the fire was discovered. Commissioner Gilman estimates the loss at 9 o'clock at between five and six millions.

The huge Granite building belonging to Sibley, Lindsay & Curr company, the upper stories of which were occupied by hundreds of professional men, lawyers, doctors, dentists and business men, was gutted from the basement to the tenth story. The entire tenth floor of the Granite building was taken up with the offices of the Vacuum Oil company, a branch of the Standard Oil company. At 8:45 there was a tremendous explosion in the basement of the Granite building, where the Sibley company conducted a large drug department. There have been several mysterious explosions in the burned buildings.

At 6 o'clock the trolley current was entirely cut off, and the maze of wires in the fire section was crushed to the ground.

The building occupied by the Rochester Dry Goods company, just east of the Granite building, was totally destroyed.

At 9:15 Assistant Chief Frank Janes was severely injured by a fall. His head was cut open.

The fire is reported to have started in the basement of the Rochester Dry Goods company at 4:30. A fuse connected with the electric motor that runs the elevator blew out and the next moment flames were rushing up the elevator well. A few minutes and the building was in flames. The fire spread to the Walkover Show company, just east of the Rochester Dry Goods company, and this building was entirely gutted.

The fire spread to the rear of the Granite building on Division street. The Cox building, which fronts St. Paul street, on the corner of Division street, was soon on fire. There were several explosions in this building.

At 10:07 a. m. the Syracuse fire fighters arrived, having been delayed on account of the severe cold which delayed traffic on all the railroads in this part of the state. The Syracuse firemen at once reported to Chief Little.

The night watchman in the store of the Rochester Dry Goods company, where the fire started, says it was discovered soon after it started but it spread with such rapidity that by the time an alarm was turned in, the entire front of the store was a mass of flames. The fire department responded promptly. Assistant Chief Janes realized at once the dangerous nature of the fire and turned in a general alarm. By this time the flames had spread to the building occupied by the dry goods firm of Beadle & Sherburne company.

Chief Little arrived on the scene shortly after the general alarm was sounded. He realized that flames were beyond the control of the local department and appeals for more fire apparatus were sent to the chiefs of the Buffalo and Syracuse departments. Nearly five hours later four steamers arrived from Syracuse.

Within an hour after being discovered the fire had spread to the big Granite building, occupied by the firm of Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, and by hundreds of business and professional men. Flames also spread to the buildings in the rear of the Granite block. The extreme cold made fire fighting difficult and hazardous, as the latters were coated with ice.

The injury to Assistant Chief Haynes occurred about 9 o'clock. He was struck on the head by a flying nozzle and was removed to the hospital.

The greater portion of the loss will fall on the Sibley Lindsay & Curr Co., the Beadle & Serburne Co., the Rochester Dry Goods Co., and the Walkover Shoe Co.

The loss to the business offices in the Granite building cannot be estimated at this writing. The plans and estimates for the mammoth new block the Sibley Lindsay & Curr Co., contemplated building in the spring, and the original plans and specifications for the new High school were destroyed. Almost the entire tenth floor of the Granite building was occupied by the Vacuum Oil Co., a branch of the Standard Oil Co. The Bradstreet Mercantile agency also had offices in the building.

Several fire engines from the Buffalo fire department arrived at 11 o'clock. At that hour the fire was still burning fiercely, but Chief Little believed that the flames could be kept under control, as there was no wind blowing. The firemen used dynamite early in the morning but the use of explosives was soon abandoned. A portion of the Kirkley building, occupied by the Rochester Dry Goods company fell. The front of the building occupied by the Beadle & Sherburne company, also fell into the street with a dull roar, carrying with it a mass of burning timbers, brick, and plaster. Trolley wires broke and eight firemen had narrow escapes from injury. The fire zone was guarded by large details of policemen.

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 27.—The fire started in the business district of this city, yesterday, is still burning in the ruins, although now, of course, it is under complete control. Over half the block on Main street between St. Paul and Clinton streets is a mass of smoking ruins, the walls coated thick with ice. The firemen worked all night, and many of them will have to work tonight, also. The Buffalo firemen left for home today, the Syracuse firemen starting an hour later. All the morning the firemen were at work tearing down the unsafe walls that face on Main street.

The front wall of the Marble, occupied on the ground floor by the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr company, was pulled down and fell with a terrific crash and a mass of brick and stones crushed in the front of the Schminke furniture store on the opposite side of Main street. The loss is estimated at $1,000.

The Rochester department of the Underwriters' association have carefully estimated the actual loss and place it at $2,500,000, and the amount of insurance in the regular stock insurance companies at $2,000,000.

HARBIN.

The Russian Center for Military Operations in the East

New Chwang, Feb. 27.—The city of Harbin, which Russia has decided to make the center of her military concentration, is located on the Sungari river, at the point where the Manchurian branch of the Siberian railway crosses the stream, and where the Chinese Eastern branch starts south to Port Arthur and Dalny. It is about three hundred and fifty miles west of Vladivostok, and six hundred miles north of Port Arthur. Its location is the geographical center of Manchuria and as a base for military operations it is admirably situated. The city is surrounded on all sides for hundreds of miles with rich and productive agricultural country, producing corn, wheat, oats, barley, tobacco, vegetables and some fruits. Minerals and timber and great areas of grazing lands also surround it.

At present the place consists of the old town, three miles from the central depot; Preston, or the river town, the present commercial center, and the administration town, in close proximity to the railway station. Before the railway engineers established this as their headquarters, there was no native town in the vicinity, and the entire place is therefore a Russian product. The city has been created by the Russian government, under the management of the Manchurian Railway company. The land for many miles in each direction has been secured so as to make it impossible for any foreign influence to secure a profit or foothold close to the city, and foreigners have been recognized as having no rights whatever. The normal population of the city consists of 60,000 Russians, exclusive of soldiers.

The Sungari river is navigable with light draught steamers and native craft for nearly two hundred miles above the city. From Harbin to the Amoor river, during the navigating season, which will begin in about four or five weeks and continue to the first of November, good sized steamers run daily.

The city was started primarily as a military center and an administration town, for the government and direction of railway affairs. Its growth into a splendid commercial and manufacturing city was not originally provided for by the promoters, and it was somewhat of a surprise to them, but once started, the government used every system of promotion and protection that could be devised to encourage its growth along these lines. Numbered among the city's industries are flour mills, several of which are equipped with modern American machinery, great packing plants, sawmills and brick making plants.

Philippine Railroads.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Legislation authorizing the Philippine government to execute an executive guarantee of 4 per cent per annum on $4,000,000 of bonds for railroad construction in those islands, is to be introduced in the house next week by Chairman Cooper of the house committee on insular affairs. This legislation will have the support of the administration.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, March 1.—Close—Under heavy selling pressure with practically no buyers in the market, wheat today closed extremely weak, 3⅛ to 4c under yesterday, making a decline of 10c in the Cash wheat option here since Saturday. The Cash closed at 99, with the May at 98½ and the July at 94. Trading was more active than for several days. The fluctuations were wide. The market was literally speaking wild and there was practically no show of strength after the opening. Armour interests were credited with heavy selling at Chicago as were other large holders. With the break at Chicago all of the outside markets sympathized. Foreigners were quiet. Clearances were small. Bradstreet's visible supply estimate gave the wheat a decrease for the week of 2,700,000 bushels.

Opening wheat prices today showed the effects of the continued heavy liquidation coming ½ to 1c under yesterday. The activity in the market continues unabated. Armour interests were credited with being heavy sellers of the May at Chicago with the result that a sharp break there was followed by nearly all of the outside markets, Toledo included. The cash here at noon had touched $1.01, while the May went to $1.00½ and the July at 95. Liverpool wheat cables came about ⅞d off against our net decline of over 2c yesterday. The statistical news is rather bearish. Broomhall estimates that Argentine's exportable surplus is 112,000,000 bushels, and Australia's fully 40,000,000. The domestic situation continues strong. The feature of the weather maptoday is the continued lack of moisture in the southwest. There were light snows in Manitoba and light rains in eastern Iowa and generally through the Ohio valley. The mercury is lower north and some colder is indicated west and southwest. Temperatures generally are mild.

Heavy selling at Chicago by the big holders and a heavy local selling caused a sharp slump in corn today, 2c lower for the May; 1⅞c lower for July and 1c higher for the Cash. Trading was active. The sharp break in wheat values coupled with the weak cables were factors. Clearances were heavy. Foreigners were quiet. Bradstreet's visible supply statement showed an increase for the week of 586,000.

Opening corn prices were weak, ⅝ to ⅞c under yesterday. Trade was active during the morning but despite the sharp break in wheat corn was stubborn and did not respond to the weakness in wheat to any great extent. The May at noon was 50⅝c, while the July held steady at 52¼c. Weather conditions are unfavorable, the wet weather proving a hindrance to the movement and grading of corn. The Chicago market held up well. Cables from Liverpool came steady.

Primary receipts today were 711,000 bushels, against 1,374,000 a week ago and 800,000 a year ago; shipments, 353,000, against 495,000 and 551,000.

Oats shared in the weakness of the other grains and closed ½ to 2¼c under yesterday. The weakness of the Chicago market where the big holders were reported to be heavy sellers was the principal factor. There was some good local selling. Bradstreet's visible statement made the oats increase 581,000 bushels for the week.

Opening oats prices reflected the weakness in wheat coming ½ to ¾c lower. Trade was quiet during the morning but the break in wheat coupled with the dull trade drove prices lower, the May going to 43c, while the July went to 40½c. There were no news features.

Although clover seed was rather neglected, the market closed strong, 2½ to 7½c higher on a fair speculative buying early in the day.

Clover seed opened strong, 2½ to 7½c over yesterday. Trade was moderately active during the morning and prices at noon were unchanged from the opening. The market has been neglected of late but a beter tone was apparent. Receipts today were 525 bags, against 701 a week ago and 200 a year ago. The shipping demand continues heavy, 1,800 bags today against 1,450 and 650.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Feb. 29 Close.
Wheat—					
Cash	$1.02	$1.02¼	99	99	$1.03
May	1.02	1.02	98	98½	1.02¼
July	96¼	96¼	94	94	97¼
Corn—					
Cash	..	..	..	48	47
May	51	51¼	49¾	49¾	51¾
July	52¼	52¾	51¼	51¼	53¼
Oats—					
Cash	..	..	..	45	45¼
May	44¾	44¾	42¼	42¼	45¼
July	41	41	39¾	39¾	41¾
Clover Seed—					
Cash	$7.05	$7.05	$7.02½	$7.05	$7.02½
March	7.05	7.05	7.02½	7.05	7.02½
April	7.00	..	..	7.00	6.92½

Rye—No. 2, 75c.
Timothy—Prime, $1.45.
Alsike—Prime, $6.35.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	1.00½	1.00½	96¼	97¼	1.01
July, new	93½	93¾	91½	91¾	94⅝
July, old	94⅛	94⅜	92½	92⅝	95¼
Sept., new	87½	87½	85⅝	85⅞	88⅛
Sept., old	88½	88½	86½	86¾	89
Corn—					
May	56¼	56½	54½	54⅝	56⅝
July	54⅞	54⅞	53⅛	53¼	55¼
Sept	53⅝	53⅝	52¼	52¼	54
Oats—					
May	44½	44⅝	41⅝	42	44⅞
July	41⅜	41⅜	39	39¼	41½
Sept	35⅛	35⅛	34⅜	34⅜	35⅜

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	1.02¾	1.03	1.01⅛	1.01⅛	1.03⅜
July	98¾	99⅛	97⅝	97⅞	99¾
Corn—					
May	61⅜	61⅝	59½	59½	61⅞

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	98¼	98¼	93⅝	94	98⅞
July	89¼	89¼	87⅜	87⅜	90¼

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	...	....	....	97⅜	1.00¼
July	...	....	....	97¼	1.00¼

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	...	....	....	96⅞	99⅝
July	...	....	....	97⅛	99⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	$15.25	$15.40	$14.50	$14.50	$15.37
Juy	15.35	15.42	14.50	14.60	15.42
Lard—					
May	7.80	7.80	7.40	7.45	7.87
July	7.92	7.92	7.50	7.55	8.05
Ribs—					
May	7.80	7.80	7.40	7.40	7.82
July	7.82	7.87	7.50	7.50	7.87

Money and Stocks.

New York March 1.—(Wall st.)—Less than a score of stocks were quoted in the first few minutes of the trading today and more than half of these sold at unchanged prices from last night. A rise of a point in Delaware & Hudson was the only variation worthy of note.

A rise of ½ in St. Paul hardened the list but selling of Rock Island turned the sluggish current of the market again. Commercial Cable gained 3, Des Moines and Fort Dodge 2, and Wisconsin Central preferred 1 and Mexican Central a point, while Chicago & Alton preferred lost 1.

Speculation was uninteresting, the lack of decided fluctuations in any of the usual leaders depriving the general market of a lead. Sugar opened a point higher than yesterday, and extended the gain slightly. Toledo, St. Louis & Western preferred, U. S. Express and Rock Island preferred advanced a point each but the last named fell back. Consolidated Gas rose 2. Reading first preferred declined 4 points. Bonds were irregular at noon.

Western stocks were brought to the front again late in the day and advanced. St. Paul rose to 139¼ and the Pacifics showed considerable firmness. The market in general was higher, but there was no stock of importance that was much as a point over last night. Westinghouse Electric advanced 1 and Sugar preferred 1⅛. North American declined 1 and Cleveland, C. C. & St. Louis 4.

Minor stocks figured more conspicuously than the usual favorites in the midday trading. Amalgamated Sugar, People's Gas and Brooklyn Transit sold at their highest but without helping the railroad list any. U. S. Rubber preferred and International Power gained 1, National Railroad of Mexico 1¼ and the 2nd preferred and Locomotive preferred 1½.

New York Stocks.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco. com	22¼	22⅞	22¼	22⅞
Am. Sug. R. com	125½	125⅞	125¼	125½
Atchison	65½	65½	65¼	65⅜
Atchison pfd	88½	..	..	88½
Am. C. & F. com	19¼	..	..	19¼
Amal. Coppere	46⅝	47¼	46⅝	47¼
Alton com	35¾	....	....	36¾
Balto. & Ohio	74½	75	74½	75
Blyn. R. Trans	40⅝	40¾	40⅝	40⅝
*Can. Pac.	110½	111⅛	110½	110¾
Clover Leaf	24½	....	....	24½
Con. Tob. 4s	56	....	....	56½
Corn Products	18	18⅛	17⅞	18
Ches. & Ohio	29⅝	....	....	29⅝
Del. & Hudson	156	....	....	154¼
Erie com	22⅞	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛
Erie 1st pfd	61⅞	62½	61⅞	62¼
Ice com	8	....	....	7⅞
Ill. Central	126¾	....	....	127
Louis. & Nash	102¼	102½	101⅞	102½
Leather, pfd	77⅞	....	....	77⅞
Manhattan	141¾	....	....	142¼
Mexican Central	10¾	11¼	10¾	11¼
Metropolitan	115	....	....	115
Missouri Pac	87⅞	88⅜	87⅞	88¼
M., K. & T com	15¼	....	....	15¼
North Am. Co.	81	....	....	81
N. Y. Central	114½	....	....	115
N. & W. com	55⅞	56	55⅞	56
Ont. & West	20¼	20⅜	20¼	20⅜
Penn. Ry	113	113⅜	113⅛	113⅜
People's Gas Co	—	[illegible]	97¾	98¼
Reading com	40⅛	40⅜	40⅛	40⅜
Rock Island	20⅛	20¼	20	20¼
Rock Island pfd	62	..	..	62⅝
South. Ry	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞
St. Paul	138¾	139¼	138¾	139¼
South. Pacific	43⅝	43⅞	43⅝	43⅞
Texas Pacific	22⅜	....	....	22⅜
Union Pacific	73⅞	74¼	73⅞	74
U. S. Steel	10⅞	11	10⅞	10⅞
U. S. Steel pfd	56	56⅜	53⅞	56⅛
Wabash pfd	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅜
Wab. Deb. B's	58⅝	59⅛	58⅝	59⅛
W. & L. E. 1st pfd	45	....	....	45
Wis. Central pfd	39	....	....	40½

Live Stock.

Chicago, March 1. — Cattle — Receipts, 3,000; market steady; good to prime steers, $5.00@5.75; poor to medium, $3.50@4.75; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.10; cows, $1.50@4.00; heifers, $2.00@4.50; canners, $1.50@2.40; bulls, $2.00@4.00; calves, $3.50@6.75; Texas fed steers, $4.00@4.75.

Hogs—Receipts today, 20,000; tomorrow, 40,000; market steady to lower; mixed and butchers, $5.15@5.50; good to choice heavy, $5.55@5.60; rough heavy, $5.30@5.45; light, $5.10@5.30; bulk of sales, $5.25@5.45.

Sheep—Receipts, 40,000; market steady; good to choice wethers, $4.25@4.75; fair to choice mixed, $3.50@4.25; western sheep, $2.40@5.00; natice lambs, $4.50@6.00.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 1.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's special report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts, 15 cars; market slow; heavy, $5.75; medium, $5.70@5.75; heavy Yorkers, $5.60@5.65; light, $5.20@5.30; pigs, $5.00@5.10. Sheep—Receipts, 5 cars; sheep slow; lambs, $4.00@6.00; sheep, $3.70@4.90.

East Buffalo, March 1.—(Special market report to The Blade.)—Cattle—Receipts, 15 cars; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 40 cars; market dull and 10c lower; Yorkers, $5.40@5.60; mixed mediums and heavies, $5.65@5.90; pigs, $5.00. Sheep—Receipts, 70 cars; market slow at yesterday's prices; sheep steady at yesterday's prices. Calves—Best, $7.00@7.75; fair to good, $6.00@6.75.

Toledo Produce Market.

Jobbers Selling Prices—

Butter, very firm; fancy Elgin creamery, one-pound prints, 27@28c; solid pack, 26@27c; dairy, 16@18c; packing stock, 11½@12c; Michigan creamery, 1-lb. prints, 26@27c; solid pack, 25@26c.

Cheese—Michigan, full cream, 11½@12½c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 17@18c per dozen.

Cranberries—$2.50@3.25 per bushel.

Parsnips—Per bushel, 65@75c.

Beets—Per bushel, 65@75c.

Carrots—Per bushel, 40@50c.

Turnips—Per bushel, 65@75c.

Squash—Per lb., 1½c.

Cabbages—Holland seed, 3½c per lb.

Lettuce—Per pound, 15c.

Radishes—Per doz., nothouse, 25@30c.

Celery—30@40c per bun.

Onions—Green, 15@20c per dozen: home grown, per busrel, $1@1.25.

Spanish, $1.50@1.60 per crate; Bermudas, $2.75@3.00 per crate.

Navy Beans (hand picked)—$2.25 to $2.40.

Potatoes—90c@$1.00 per bushel.

Sweet Potatoes—Virginia Sweets, per bbl., $1.75@2.00; fancy Jerseys, $3.75; choice Jerseys, $3.50.

Apples—Per bbl., $2.75@3.50, as to quality.

Poultry (alive) — Fowls, 10c; young chickens, 11@12c; turkeys, 14@15c; ducks, 11c; geese, 10c.

Poultry (dressed)—Fowls, 11@13c; young chickens, 12@14c; turkeys, 16@17c; ducks, 13@14c; geese, 11@12c.

Green hides, 6½c; bulls and No. 2, 6c; green calf, No. 1, 10½c; No. 2, 9c; kip, 8c; No. 2, 7c.

New York Produce.

New York, March 1.—Beef—Firm.

Pork—Easy.

Lard—Easy; prime western steam, $8.00@8.25.

Butter—Receipts, 7,036 packages. Firm; extra fresh creamery, 26c; creamery, common to choice, 15@25½c; state dairy, 14@22c; held creamery, 14@22c.

Cheese—Receipts, 1,931 packages. Market firm; state full cream, fancy small colored and white, and large colored and white, September, 12c; do late made, 10¾c.

Eggs—Receipts, 13,854 packages. Market steady; state and Pennsylvania nearby average finest, 21½c; state and Pennsylvania seconds to firsts, 19½@20½c; western firsts, 20½c.

Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining at 2¾@2 9-32. Centrifugal, 96 test, 3⅜@3 13-32c; molasses sugar, 2⅝@2 21-32. Refined was steady; crushed, $5.15; powdered, $4.55; granulated, $4.45.

Petroleum—Market steady; refined, all ports, $8.80@8.85.

Coffee—Market steady. No. 7 Rio at 6 11-16c.

Molasses—Firm; New Orleans, 31@37c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, March 1. — Butter steady; creameries, 14@26c; dairies, 13½@22c. Eggs weak; at mark, cases included, 17@18c. Cheese firm; daisies, 11c; twins, 10¼c; young Americas, 11@11¼c.

N. Y. Poultry

New York, March 1.—Poultry—Alive, steady; western chickens, 12c; fowls, 13½c, turkeys, 15c

Dressed—Easy; western chickens, 12½@15c; fowls, 12½@13c; turkeys, 17@18c.

Cotton.

New York, March 1.—Cotton futures opened easy. March, 14.80; April, 15.05; May, 15.25; June, 15.35; July, 15.37; August, 14.83, September, 13.10; October, 12.20; December, 11.80.

The cotton market opened steady at a decline of 6@25 points but in spite of cables warranting still lower prices ruled fairly steady on the small estimates for the day's port receipts and for tomorrow's receipts at Houston. At first there was little sign of bull support and the room showed a disposition to take the short side for a turn on the theory that a reaction would not be distasteful to the bull leaders as bettering the technical position of the market and making an attractive level for fresh purchases. This selling combined with realizing brought about slight further declines after some early irregularity, but toward the end of the first hour the bull leaders became more aggressive buyers and prices readily responding advanced to a little over last night's closing figures on the active positions.

New York, March 1.—At midday prices had settled back to about the lowest point of the morning under realizing, the list being net unchanged to 16 points lower. Spot cotton quiet; middling uplands, 15.25; middling gulf, 15.50. Estimated receipts at the ports today, 9,000 bales, against 9,150 last week and 29,556 last year. For the week, 55,000 bales, against 64,871 last week and 146,575 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans were 1,173 bales, against 8,535 last year, and at Houston, 2,457 bales, against 5,394 last year. Cotton — Spot quiet, 25 points higher; middling uplands, 15.60; middling gulf, 15.85; sales, 9,400 bales.

New Orleans, La., March 1.—The cotton market opened quiet and from 3 to 16 points lower than yesterday's close. Disappointing Liverpool cables caused the easier tendency. The market was quiet until the middle of the session, when prices were sent up from 12 points below to 14@15 points above the close of yesterday. The bears took advantage of the fact that the market had no outside support and hammered prices. Their hammering was successful and sent prices down 20 points.

Wool.

Boston, March 1.—The demand for wool is moderate but steady. There is no tendency to buy more than for current needs. The market is firm. Medium and low wools continue to have the call. Fleece wools are firm with sales fewer than the average. The price for Ohio washed delaines holds firm at 35 cents, while for unwashed and unmerchantable Ohio delaines about 26@26½c is the price, with unwashed clothing grades at 24c. Michigan delaines is quotable at about 32@33½c. For one-quarter and three-eighths blood unwashed wools the price is firm at 25½@26c for Ohio and 24c for the others. Half blood unwashed fleeces continue scarce and firm with Ohio at 25½@26c and Michigan at 24@24½c.

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